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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DEATH OF JOHN A. MORRIS

The Founder and Chief Owner of the Louisiana Lottery.

A FAMOUS OWNER OF RACE HORSES

Story of His Manipulation of the Great Lottery Fraud Until Bribery Ceased to Keep It Alive.

MOBILE, Ala., May 26.—A private telegram received here sthtes that John A. Morris racehorse owner and capitalist, died at 6 o'clock to-night at Kerrville, Texas.

John A. Morris was most widely known as the "Lottery King," though of late years in New-York City and the Eastern States, his fame as a wealthy patron of the turf has overshadowed somewhat his career in connection with the upbuilding of the Louisiana State Lottery.

That greatest of all gambling institutions, which for years drew to its treasury vast sums of money from all parts of the United States, and by an unlimited fund for bribery corrupted the Government of Louisiana and held the State firm in its grasp, owed to Mr. Morris, perhaps, more than to any other man, its success as a financial institution, beside which even Monte Carlo was insignificant.

Mr. Morris, with one or two other men, received the bulk of the profits of the concern. The money came largely from laboring men in the cities and towns of America, aggregating each year sums that were almost fabulous. When, in 1893, the lottery died as a chartered institution, it left Mr. Morris enormously rich. His wealth is estimated at between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000.

He had maintained for several years one of the largest stables in America, and his racing stud is famous over all the world where racing is popular. He was the owner of Morris Park, which, in 1892, was assessed at $2,000,000. His Texas ranch comprises over 30,000 acres of land, and there Mr. Morris kept more than 300 thoroughbred mares and a dozen or so of stallions. He lived in magnificent style until a few years ago, and owned no less than nine superbly equipped establishments in America and Europe. He had a splendid home at Throggs Neck, N. Y., three places in Boston, a palatial residence in New-Orleans, another at Bar Harbor, a shooting box in Louisiana, a Texas ranch, and a house in Hanover, Germany, besides racing and horse-breeding establishments in Maryland and England. Mr. Morris had lived very quietly of late years, spending most of his time at his places in Throggs Neck and New-Orleans.

Mr. Morris was a son of Francis Morris, a man famous in the racing fraternity of his time. Young Morris, while a mere boy, was made familiar with racing matters by his father. He was sent to England at the time Francis Morris put Prior and other horses on the English turf, in 1800, in charge of Richard Ten Broeck, and, it is said, placed most of the money wagered by his father. Mr. Morris, while abroad, made a thorough study of racing affairs in England and France, and visited the principal points of interest.

He was set to work in a steamship office on his return from Europe, where he remained until the close of the war, when he went to New-Orleans.

The real creator of the Louisiana State Lottery is said to have been Charles Tilghman Howard. Howard did not have money to carry out his lottery idea, and came to New-York, where he met Morris, and unfolded to him his plans. Mr. Morris, after visiting New-Orleans, agreed to unite his interests with those of Howard. It is said that Morris put in $100,000, a larger amount than any other partner in the concern dared risk. Howard, however, was nominally at the head of the business, and bore much of the odium in connection with the wholesale corruption of the State Legislature, that should perhaps have fallen more justly on another. Not onl did the Lottery Company buy the Legislature in 1867, and so obtain its charter, but the friends of the lottery afterward brought about the impeachment of Gov. Warmoth, who had dared to veto the bill granting the charter.

Mr. Morris, after the charter had been secured, speedily obtained a controlling interest, and the firm in charge of the lottery became known as Howard, Simmons & Co. Finally every one except Howard and Morris was frozen out. Thus this mighty source of wealth fell almost directly under the control of John A. Morris. The concern paid some years as high as 170 per cent. in dividends, and the average dividends during its existence of twenty-four years, was 80 per cent. It is said, however, that scarcely 1,700 per cent. would represent the profits yielded to Morris and Howard. Everything was carried before the irresistible power of the lottery. Each year a large sum was set aside for purposes of bribery. The bribery fund, it is supposed, was never permitted to fall under $500,000.

An annex to the great lottery was run in New-Orleans, with daily drawings. This was the private property of Morris and Howard, and nearly sufficed to pay the expenses of the main branch that extended its influence everywhere.

The full details of the system under which the Louisiana State Lottery was conducted can never be thoroughly known. It is perfectly certain, however, that there has rarely been a concern that succeeded so thoroughly in corrupting State officials and others whose influence it needed, or one that yielded vaster dividends to the stockholders.

Of these dividends, it is also certain Mr. Morris received a most generous share.

One of the shrewdest moves of the lottery company was the engagement of Gen. G. T. Beauregard and Gen. Jubal A. Early to superintend the drawing of the prizes. Their services were required but a few days each month. Their salaries have been estimated at between $20,000 and $30,000 a year. The advertisement this gave the lottery company was worth many times the cost of the investment.

The lottery paid the State but a pittance for the enormous privileges the State gave it. To many men of influence in public affairs, however, it was always an open gold mine. Howard, in most of the important transactions of the lottery company, figured as its head, but it was commonly understood that he acted under the direction of Mr. Morris.

At the time members of the Packard, or Republican, Legislature, in Louisiana, were bought off in 1877, and the Democratic Government was established instead, according to the agreement Rutherford B. Hayes had made with certain Southern men in and out of Congress previous to his installation as President, it became necessary to obtain at once a large sum of money. Those having the matter in hand, as a last resort, appealed to Mr. Howard. A little later Mr. Morris packed $65,000, in five and ten dollar bills, in three traveling bags, and placed them in the hands of the clerks and Sergeant at Arms of the Nicholls Legislature. The move killed the Republican Party in Louisiana, and John A. Morris practically had the State at his feet. Each member of the Packard Legislature, as he came, was shown the money, and, as soon as he had been sworn in on the Democratic slue, received his pay.

This act served Mr. Morris in an important way. The money was not returned, but a written document was exacted from the Democratic Committee when the money was paid over. and two years later by its means the company's charter again went into the Constitution of the State.

It was mainly through the far-reaching power of this corporation that Mr. Morris plied up his great possessions, that if gained by better means would have made his position most enviaole.

Before the Louisiana State Lottery finally went out of existence it proffered to the State an annucl bribe of $1,250,000. Mr. Morris in a long letter to the people of the State of Louisiana in 1892, after the anti-lottery postal law was declared constitutional, declared that he and his associates had had the interests of the State close at heart. He said he proposed to obey the law in every respect.

Mr. Morris had many pleasing traits. He was extremely companionable, and won many friends, who enjoyed his regal hospitality. He often gave money for charitable purposes.

He had a fainting spell about fifteen years ago, while at the Boston Club, in New-Orleans. The doctor who attended him advised him to give up smoking and drinking entirely. He followed the doctor's advice, and since had been very abstemious.

One of his favorite pastimes was sailing about in Eastern and Southern waters in his yacht, the Cora, which he had built for himself several years ago.

Mr. Morris had distinct ideas regarding racing affairs, and it was his ambition to own the finest racing stud and best race track in the world. The Morris Park race track was built chiefly for Mr. Morris's son, Alfred Hennen Morris. He was more or less an invalid, and Mr. Morris, by equipping the splendid park, thought he might attract his son to healthful out-of-door pursuits. Young Mr. Morris was active in the management of the Morris Park race track until it was leased to a syndicate a few days ago. Taken as a whole, Morris Park is said to be the most complete racing property in the world.

Mr. Morris's wife was a Miss Hennen of Louisiana. There are three children living, Alfred Hennen, David Hennen, a medical student, and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes.

Mr. Morris was of portly build. He weighed about 225 pounds, and was 5 feet 9 inches in height. He always had a great fondness for horses, and his great racing stud was his especial pride. His net winnings from stakes and purses have averaged fully $100,000 a year, it is said. His racing property, stables, and horses represented an outlay of about $5,000,000.

Mr. Morris had often expressed the fear that he would die of apoplexy.

Mrs. Morris and her son, Alfred Hennen Morris, left New-York Friday for Kerville, Texas. They cannot reach the place before Tuesday. David Hennen Morris left Saturday for Texas, accompanied by Dr. Helmuth.

After the Louisiana State Lottery died, the Honduras-Florida Lottery Company came into existence, backed up by Mr. Morris. While it purported to have its headquarters in a Central American State, the centre of the concern was really at Tampa City, Fla. It was discovered, too, soon after the lottery had become established there, that the anti-lottery laws of the State had been tinkered with in a way suggestive of the old Louisiana State Lottery. The company had a small office at Puerto Cortez, and advertised that its tickets could be sent by the Central American Express, Tampa City. Whether the company can continue long to do business in the United States under the late legislation remains to be seen. It apparently has entire confidence in its power to do as it pleases.

IMMIGRANTS KEPT ON BOARD

Officials Would Not Transfer the Steerage Passengers from La Champagne Yesterday.

The French Line Steamship Company and the officials of the Landing Bureau on Ellis Island were at odds yesterday. The French Line steamship La Champagne arrived from Havre in the morning and her agents wanted to know why her 512 steerage passengers were not allowed to land, declaring that the ship had reached her pier in ample time, having left Quarantine at 10:58 A. M.

It is one of the regulations of the immigration establishment that ships arriving on Sundays must reach their piers before the noon hour or keep their passengers on board until the next morning. The immigration officials said the vessel did not reach her pier until past midday, and therefore refused to allow the steerage passengers to be landed until to-day. The Superintendent of the pier argued to the contrary, but it made no difference.

The immigrants, being unfamiliar with the ways of landing burgaus, did not know what to make of the delay. They had crowded on the rail ready to be taken off, but the chains which restricted them to the forward part of the ship's deck remained stretched across the gangways, and there was no sign of them being taken down.

The French Line people were as impatient as the cooped-up passengers, and when 2 o'clock came and no sign of the transfer boat, the Superintendent called up Ellis Island by telephone, and asked what was the matter, and when the boat could be expected.

"Not at all," was the reply.

"Why not?"

"Because the vessel did not reach the dock before 12 o'clock."

"But she did reach it before 12 o'clock."

"Well, the Commissioner and all the officers are gone home now, and there is no one to send after the immigrants."

The Superintendent was angry, and said several words in French which it is just as well the Ellis Island man did not understand. The 512 immigrants will be taken to Ellis Island to-day.

MORE PAY FOR NAILMAKERS

Six Thousand Workmen to Get Advances of 10 Per Cent. in Their Wages—The Price of Nails Goes Up Also.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Consolidated Wire and Nail Company, operating mills at Lockport, Ill., and Joliet, Ill., St. Louis and Allentown, Penn., and Pittsburg, Penn., has notified its employes that their wages will be advanced 10 per cent. June 1.

Six thousand workers in the five big mills of the company will enjoy this effect of better times and business prospects.

Along with the news of the advances came the notice that after June 1 wire nails would be sold on the basis of $1.15. It is probable that a further advance will follow, for it is reported that the barbed wire and wire nail makers have concluded a protective agreement stronger than any existing for several years.

Jobbing prices of wire nails jumped 10 cents this week.

STRUCK BY AN ELECTRIC CAR

A Woman Instantly Killed and Four Persons Seriously Injured.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A South Chicago electric car with a trailer, running west on Seventy-ninth Street, struck a farm wagon containing twelve persons to-night. One person was killed, four were injured seriously, three of whom will probably die. The wagon was badly demolished and the team killed. The dead woman is Franciszka Ruzewicki.

The injured are:

STANISLAUS POZADZINSKI.
THOMAS RUZEWICKI.
AGNES RUZEWICKI.
MARIANA WINSKI.

The rest of the occupants escaped with slight bruises.

Thanks to Bishop Potter.

Bishop Potter yesterday received a vote of thanks from the Central Labor Union for having succeeded in effecting an amicable arrangement between the Marble Workers' Union and the Mason Builders' Association.

The delegates of the marble workers told the Central Labor Union that the efforts of Bishop Potter had been successful, and that the union had got nearly all that it had asked for. The working hours were to be eight and the wages would be $3.50 and $4 per day, and in November they would be raised to $4 and $4.50. The master masons were to employ union men, and no marble was to be used that was handled by convicts or abroad.

A Silver Party in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 26.—A number of county conventions were held in Kansas yesterday by the advocates of the free coinage of silver. In Bourbon County, resolutions were adopted favoring the calling of a State Convention, to be held in Topeka in July or August, to discuss the advisability of perfecting the organization of an independent silver party in this State.

HIS EXPERIENCE COST $2,000

Col. Fitzgerald Mixed Up in Restaurant, Cigars, and an Injunction.

CONFIDING SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, HE

He Ran Against William L. Wilson for Congress—He Has Had Other Experiences in New York.

Col. Nathan W. Fitzgerald is not quite certain whether he is the victim of an endless nightmare, or whether he is really wide awake, and the experiences he is undergoing are of the sure-enough tangible kind and not mere phantoms of a disordered stomach.

Most of the time he favors the nighmare idea, and he simply lets things drift, hopeful of an awakening. But in the odd moments when he realizes that he is awake and in the world, he hunts up a quiet, secluded spot, where he communes with himself in language that escapes being profane simply because the Colonel is a God-fearing Christian.

Like the girl in the song they used to sing at Tony Pastor's, the Colonel hasn't "been long in New-York." But in point of experience he flatters himself that, unlike this same girl, he has a stock calculated to make any ordinary man's hair stand on end.

As a small measure of this experience he now finds himself a defendant in the Superior Court under injunction proceedings because he has been rash enough to sell or attempt to sell cigars in a restaurant that he runs at 142 Nassau Street.

The Colonel is a Southern gentleman of the old school, and hitherto he has been innocent, trustful, and confiding. Henceforth, however, no one could induce him to buy genuine ten-dollar bills at a quarter each unless the would-be seller produced a Treasury certificate attesting the genuineness of his wares. The Colonel used to live in West Virginia, where he ran against William L. Wilson for Congress two years ago. When Mr. Wilson defeated him, the Colonel concluded to come up North in search of an opening for an honest man with some capital to invest.

He found it, and the find has ridden him ever since.

The manner of it was romantic enough to make one of a series of "good boy stories" such as one reads about. He went into Dennett's "beanery" in Park Row one night, shortly after his arrival in New-York City, and indulged in a late supper of "sinkers," coffee, and other delectables to be found at their best only in Park Row. The feast proved so palatable that he concluded to try it again the next night. When the waiter came to give the Colonel his check on this occasion, he said:

"I made a mistake in your check last night, Sir. I charged you 5 cents too much. So I'll give you a drawback for that amount to-night."

The Colonel was electrified. Here was a man who was honest enough to make restitution of 5 cents, and whose memory was keen enough to make him remember such a trifling mistake in a place that was always crowded. The waiter was a bright-faced, sharp-eyed, clean-shaven young fellow, and the Colonel saw his opportunity. He had been much impressed by the splendor of the marble and glass walls of the "beanery," and concluded that there must be a fortune for any one in such a business if he could only enter it by the right path. So he carefully broached the subject to the honest waiter.

"Do you think you could run a place like this if you had the money?" the Colonel asked.

"Well, I should say I could. I've been in the restaurant business all my life, and what I don't know about it hasn't been invented."

"Well, you come over to the hotel and see me, and we'll talk it over. By the way, what's your name?"

"Laughlin—J. E. Laugh-lin."

"All right; I'll look for you."

The waiter hunted up the capitalist, and the next day Col. Fitzgerald was speeding back to West Virginia as fast as steam could carry him to fetch the necessary capital. Early in January of this year "Laugh-lin's" appeared in full equipment in the Morse Building, in Nassau Street. The "beanery" waiter was now a proprietor on a one-fourth-interest basis, and Col. Fitzgerald, late of West Virginia, was the backer and general supervisor of an all-night restaurant in the metropolis.

Business boomed and matters moved along smoothly enough until one day about three months after the opening, when the patrons missed all their favorite waitresses. "Laugh-lin" had ceased to laugh and wore a long, gloomy face, and the cashier, a pretty, coquettish young woman, who, it was understood, was "Laugh-lin's" fiancée, had vanished like the waitresses. There was much speculation as to the cause of it all, with dark hints of "fired by the Colonel" thrown out by the new waitresses.

Not for very long afterward "Laugh-lin" himself disappeared from the scene, and then there was genuine mourning, for the ex-beanery waiter had blossomed out into a gorgeous and beautiful "boss." Diamonds flashed from the bosom of his pink percale shirt, his immaculate wristbands were fastened with diamond buttons, his coats, trousers, and waistcoats had grown worthy of Berry Wall himself, and the high silk hat he wore when he escorted the pretty cashier home in the evening made the Colonel's modest headgear seem poor and shabby. But now he was gone, with all his finery, and the Colonel, looking mournful but determined, held the fort, aided by a thick-set, shockheaded young man who answered to the name of Black.

"Laughlin? Oh, he's gone. Sold out to the Colonel," the waiter girls told inquirers.

But with Laughlin's going the Colonel's troubles were by no means ended. The cigar privileges of the place had been leased by Laughlin to A. S. Lisberger. Mr. Lisberger and the Colonel couldn't get along at all. The Colonel explained it this way:

"That man always had a crowd of idle fellows hanging about the cigar counter. They ate here, and I had them watched to see that they didn't best their checks. I had Lisberger watched, too, about the checks, and I discharged a waitress at whose table he always ate. I got mad with him sore, and we had some words. Then he woudn't pay his rent, and I sued him, and got judgment. He paid the rent in ccurt. My customers found fault with his cigars and his presence, and the presence of his hangers-on annoyed me, so I told him to get out. He refused, unless I gave him $1,000 for his 'good will.' I declined. Some checks he had given me came back dishonored, and his offensive conduct increased, as did the complaints about the quality of his cigars."

Then followed the events that have landed the Colonel in the law courts. Unable to get rid of Lisberger, and chafing under the open defiance of that gentleman, the Colonel concluded to get even by opening an opposition cigar stand across the aisle. He bought elaborate fixtures, for the Colonel never does things by halves, put in a stock of fine cigars, and had the cashier's department enlarged to make room for the new department.

Lisberger said nothing, but watched the proceedings in progress a few feet away with a grim smile and aggravated defiance. Everything was completed Thursday night, and the Colonel was congratulated by the admiring and interested outsiders who had watched the proceedings. Lisberger still continued to smile, this smile being the only flaw in the Colonel's triumph.

The new cigar-lighters were set ablaze late Friday evening, a fact calculated to crush Lisberger with particular force, for the Colonel had shut off the gas from the cigar-man's lighters. But still Lisberger only smiled. Three cigars had been sold when the reason for Lisberger's ghoulish glee appeared in the person of a spruce young gentleman who tapped the Colonel on the shoulder.

"Col. Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, Sah!" answered the Colonel, who has the soft Southern twang and urbane courtesy peculiar to West Virginia, "that's my name, Sah!"

"I want to serve this paper on you," said the spruce young man.

"And what's that foh?" demanded the Colonel.

"Injunction," said the spruce one, laconically.

"Injunction?"

"Injunction."

"What foh?"

"Restraining you from selling cigars here."

"What—me?" gasped the Colonel. "Can't I sell cigars in my own place?"

"Nope," declared the spruce one cheerfully, and with that he bowed himself out. Then the Colonel, who is a lawyer licensed to practice at the West Virginia bar, looked at the injunction, which had been issued by Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court. It was secured on the petition of the hated Lisberger, who alleged that he holds the exclusive privilege for selling cigars in the place. The Colonel glared at the cigar-man, who smiled as before, but said never a word.

After doing some vigorous thinking, the Colonel locked up his new cigar showcase. But he left the lighters ablaze, and Lisberger, as he sells cigars to the Colonel's customers, says suavely:

"You'll find a light over there by the cashier."

But the Colonel will have an inning today, when he is to show cause before Judge McAdam why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Laughlin has joined with Lisberger in the fight, and the Colonel is preparing a stack of affidavits to show them both up as men utterly unfit to be believed.

"Maybe we'll find out where Laughlin got those diamonds," declared the Colonel yesterday. "He was under contract to draw only $10 a week until everything was settled for. Yet he wore not less than $600 worth of diamonds within a few months of our opening. I trusted him absolutely, and he had charge of the cashier's department as well as of everything else."

"Well, you've got experience in the restaurant business, Colonel," suggested a sympathetic bystander.

"Yes," replied the Colonel doubtfully, "but nobody will ever know what it cost me. I can only guess, and should say $2,000."

NO PUNISHMENT FOR LYNCHERS

Improbable that the Men Who Took the Lives of Halls and Royce in Danville, Ill., Will be Indicted.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 26.—It is extremely doubtful that any of the mob which lynched Halls and Royce here early yesterday morning will be punished for the crime. Though none of the lynchers was masked, it is impossible to find any one who would acknowledge ability to name persons who participated in the affair.

The Coroner's Jury last night returned a verdict that Halls and Royce came to their deaths by being hanged with ropes in the hands of a "body of unknown men." The Grand Jury is at present in session, and it is said the matter will be brought to its attention, but there is little likelihood that indictments will be found.

Some of the Grand Jurors were in the lead of the crowd as it marched down the street to the bridge with the prisoners, and the police seemed as unconcerned as if they were escorting a holiday procession through the streets. The majority of the people approve of the lynching.

A committee from the lynchers has offered to pay for the damage done to the jail. Although the iron doors to the corridors and cells were battered down, the Sheriff does not think the damage will be in excess of $100.

The mother of Halls is in a bad condition. Living in the edge of South Danville, she could look across the river and see the crowd around the jail, and hear the blows of the battering ram upon the idon doors of the jail. She ran through the streets of the village pulling her hair until restrained by friends.

A public meeting has been called to meet in South Danville to-morrow night, at which time notice is to be served upon all tough characters in that place to leave the country or run the risk of meeting the same fate that befell Halls and Joyce.

It is reported that the parents of the young men lynched will sue the county for damages and will make an effort to have the members of the mob indicted. It was expected by some that Judge Bookwalter would call the Grand Jury before him yesterday and instruct them to make a searching investigation into the lynching, but he did not.

Twenty-four Hours Behind Time.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26.—The Tribune this morning says: "The superiority of The Tribune news service was made very apparent yesterday when this paper published the only account in Cincinnati of the remarkable attempt at mob violence in Danville, Ill. The Associated Press papers, as usual, will be twenty-four hours late."

"RIDE YOUR BICYCLES TO CHURCH"

A Long Island Minister Says He Will Welcome Wheelmen.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 26.—The Rev. Dr. Edmund D. Cooper, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at the services this morning before beginning his sermon, addressed the congregation on parental control, and spoke of Sunday bicycle riding and its responsibility for keeping people away from church.

He cited as an instance the case of two brothers who wanted to go out on their wheels last Sunday, and their mother told them they must attend church before returning home. The brothers took their ride, and leaving their wheels in a place convenient to his church, had attended service there. When they entered they were given seats in the rector's pew. Dr. Cooper stated that he was glad to see the young men in church in their bicycle suits, and would welcome all wheelmen to his church. He would assure them that he would see that their wheels were cared for while they were attending the service. In conclusion he said that if Sunday bicycle riding must be, let the cyclists ride to church.

May Announce Appointments Soon.

It is expected that Mayor Strong will announce his selections for Justices of Special Sessions and city magistrates this week. He has until June 20 to make the appointments, but as it will require some time for the new magistrates to reorganize their courts, it is believed the Mayor will act within a day or two in order that the entire new court machinery may be in working order on that date.

The Mayor will apoint five Justices of Special Sessions, who will receive $9,000 a year each, and nine city magistrates, who will receive $7,000 each.

In connection with the Justices of Special Sessions Leroy B. Crane, William Travers Jerome, Frederick G. Gedney, Fire Commissioner O. H. La Grange, and Sherman Evarts are mentioned. For city magistrates the candidates whose appointments are thought probable are J. Brooks Leavitt, Robert Grier Monroe, Henry Schmitt, R. W. G. Welling, and Fulton McMahon.

New Religious Sect in Oklahoma.

ROUND POND, Oklahoma, May 26.—A farmer named Eugene Busch has concluded a forty days' fast, which, he says, he kept because commanded to do so by God. Busch is a walking skeleton. He has instituted a new religion, which he denominates the "Evening Light." He already has forty adherents to his strange religious sect, and they look upon him as a direct mediator between themselves and God. He delivers communications to his followers after he has passed through a sort of trance, and he has instructed them to abandon all of their worldly possessions and take up a nomadic life. Busch and his family will give up their home and become pilgrims.

West Point Cadet in Disgrace.

WEST POINT, May 26.—Cadet Lucion Stacy has been sentenced by a court-martial to walk guard tours until July 18, and to be confined to cadet limits during the same period. He also has been reduced to the ranks. Cadet Stacy a few weeks ago had a misunderstanding with Cadet Lieut. Pritchard and threatened to chastise him. The trial of Cadet Bash for an alleged false explanation is in progress. A New-York lawyer is defending him.

THE VALKYRIE LAUNCHED

Lord Dunraven's Cup Challenger Now in the Water.

VERY FEW VISITORS WERE PRESENT

No Christening Ceremony, as the Launch Was in the Night—Her Mast to be Stepped at Once.

GLASGOW, May 27.—Lord Dunraven's yacht, Valkyrie III., was successfully launched this morning. It was learned yesterday that the yacht might be launched on the night tide. When it was found that the water would be sufficiently high, it was decided that the launching should take place on the top of the flood.

The representative of the United Press arrived at Partick shortly before midnight, and found Henderson's yard lighted up brilliantly. A squad of carpenters was ready at the ship. The Valkyrie was lighted up from stem to stern. The signal was given at 12:45 to lower away, and the yacht moved slowly down toward the water. The lowering was continued a few feet at a time until 1:30 A. M.

The chain was let go with a rush at 1:45, and the cradle in which the yacht rested ran down to the end of the slip, where the water reached to the boat's bilge. Here the yacht was allowed to remain while the tide rose. At 2:05 o'clock it was top high water, and daylight was just breaking. The work of breaking the cradle clear was soon finished, and at 2:15 o'clock the Valkyrie was afloat.

There was no cheering or excitement in the yard as the yacht took the water. The place was almost deserted of visitors. Besides Designer Watson, the workmen, the representative of the United Press, three spectators on the railway and about twenty on the ferry wharf, no one saw the launching of the craft of which so much is expected.

The night was perfect for putting the yacht in the water. There was scarcely a breath of wind, and no moon was shining. The stars were out, however. The lighting of the yard was so effective that all the proceedings could be easily seen.

The new yacht sits high in the water, showing a good piece of her black bottom. She looks to be right for holding her head nicely up.

A tug was in waiting to take the boat to her dock at once for the stepping of her mast, which lies ready in the yard. A new boom is being made of steel, clad on the outside with wood. A boom of Oregon pine had been made, but the idea of using steel occurred to Mr. Watson two weeks ago, and the idea was adopted. The platers are now setting the plates for this boom.

There were no ladies present at the launching, and there was no christening ceremony.

LONDON, May 26.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that thousands of persons visited the Valkyrie to-day. It will further say that the boat's sail area will be 14,000 square feet, and that she is the prettiest yacht that ever left the Clyde. She has a deep, sharp keel, with a great rake on the bow. Her mast will be nearly 160 feet high.

COLLISION ON THE GRAND BANKS

The Warren Line Steamer Sagamore Struck by an Unknown Steamer—The Sagamore is Badly Injured.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Warren Line steamer Sagamore arrived at this port this afternoon from Liverpool in a badly-damaged condition, with her port bow stove in and otherwise damaged, by collision with an unknown two-masted British steamer.

Capt. Fenton says that at 10:18 o'clock last Wednesday night, when he was 900 miles east from Boston Light, in a dense fog, his vessel came in collision with a strange steamer. The bluff of the port bow of the stranger struck the Sagamore's port bow just forward of the foremast, and crushed in six plates above the water line, extending a distance of fifty feet in length, one of the plates having a small hole cut through, as if done by the fluke of an anchor.

The Sagamore also sustained injury below the water line, and had several of her iron frames broken.

The force of the collision careened the Sagamore to starboard, and the other steamer, rebounding, again crashed into the Sagamore just abreast of the engine room, tearing away part of her upper rail for about twenty feet.

The first intimation of the approaching vessel was had by the glare of a bright light flashing up in the fog and darkness. The same time a loud command to go full speed astern was given on the unknown craft.

Capt. Fenton did not know whether this command was directed to him, but he gave three blasts of the whistle, and the Sagamore's engines were at once reversed. Every precaution was taken to avoid a collision, but in about forty seconds the steamers came together with a terrific crash.

After the collision the lifeboats were got in readiness, as it was not known how badly the Sagamore was damaged. After the collision the pumps were sounded, and it was found that the steamer was leaking considerable, and the crew were at once set to work plugging the injured parts with bagging, wood, and oakum.

Signals could be heard from the other steamer until 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, when Capt. Fenton observed her outlines as she steamed away on her course.

The extent of damage to the Sagamore is roughly estimated at about $6,000.

Runaway Injures Four Children.

Henry Kuntz of 412 Harman Street, Brooklyn, took four children out for a drive in a village cart yesterday. He had in the vehicle his daughters, Mary, three years old; Lizzie, two years old; Maggie, five years old, and George Winchbeck, three years old.

At Knickerbocker and De Kalb Avenues the horse ran away, and the wagon was upset. Lizzie's skull was fractured, Mary received severe bruises, Maggie's face was bruised, and George received severe injuries to the head.

An ambulance surgeon was called, and dressed the wounds, and the children were then taken home. Mr. Kuntz was not injured.

Business Improving in Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 26.—The National Switch Company of Easton, Penn., which purchased the Johnson Railroad Switch and Signal Company of this place from Receiver Savage Thursday last has issued orders to put the boilers in repair. This means a prospect of nearly $1,000 a week to employes, who have been idle for nearly a year.

The Regina Musical Company of Jersey City is moving its machinery here as fast as possible, and expects to start up in its new building about June 1. About fifty families will be brought to Rahway by the new enterprise.

Jurors Well Cared For.

The eleven sworn and provisional jurors selected for the second trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin were well cared for yesterday by Crier William H. Ricketts of the Supreme Court.

After breakfast at the Broadway Central Hotel there was a constitutional to the Battery Park. After lunch four carriages took the jurors and their guardians for a drive to Jerome Park and back. They dined at 6:30 o'clock, and settled down to kill time until they chose to go to bed.

SECRETARY GRESHAM MUCH WORSE

A Relapse Occurred Yesterday Which Alarmed His Physicians and Attendants for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Gresham is still a very sick man. His condition changed for the worse early this morning, and for several hours those at his bedside were much alarmed. The stomach trouble which had caused him so much pain in the early stages of his illness returned with renewed force about midnight, and did not yield to treatment until nearly daylight.

The Secretary has been very much exhausted to-day, and his physician has attended him closely. His unexpected relapse has caused much concern. It is said to-night that Mr. Gresham is much easier, and his attendants are not without hope that he will eventually recover.

IT WAS POISON, NOT BRANDY

Corrosive Sublimate Was Found in a Brooklyn House by Two Decorators, and One Drank It.

Robert Wilson died at 247 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from poisoning. He was twenty-six years old, and lived at the Twenty-first street address with his widowed mother and three sisters. He was a painter by trade and worked for J. M. Baker of 256 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Baker sent Wilson and another painter named Frederick Smith, thirty-six years old, of 272 Fifth Avenue, to decorate a house at Second Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Saturday, May 18. Smith, it is said, found in a closet a bottle marked "the best brandy." He handed it up to Wilson, who was working on a ladder.

Wilson took a long draught and almost immediately fell off the ladder to the floor. He said he was sure he was dying, and he remained in the house until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, suffering the most excruciating pain.

It was later learned that the bottle, which had at one time contained brandy, had in it at the time Wilson took a drink, corrosive sublimate, which was used by the owner of the house as an insect poison.

Wilson was taken home and Dr. Fred J. Bruce of 391 Second Street summoned.

Wilson's family say that Smith got Wilson to take the deadly poison with deliberation, but for what purpose they do not know. Wilson, yesterday afternoon, before dying, said he could not account for Smith's action in asking him to drink the stuff.

Coroner Kene was notified and after he had heard the details notified the detectives, who are looking for Smith.

THE SUCCESSOR TO CHIEF BYRNES

Must Be Chosen, the Bi-Partisan Law Provides, from Among the Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and Captains.

Chief of Police Byrnes went to Police Headquarters yesterday and remained there some time. None of the Commissioners visited Mulberry Street.

Every one whose duties take him to Police Headquarters is awaiting the course of events with as much patience as possible. The certainty that the end of the week at most will settle the question of Mr. Byrnes's retirement on honorable terms is regarded with satisfaction by those officers who feel that the present strain could not be kept up much longer without serious detriment to the best interests of the force.

On all sides it is agreed that the time for talk is past, and that nothing but official action can carry the question of the retirement of Mr. Byrnes beyond the point at which it stood yesterday.

Under the recent bi-partisan law, the temporary head of the uniformed police force must be an Inspector, in the absence of the Deputy Chief, designated for that purpose by the board. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, a majority of the board may elect his successor, whereas, unless on the recommendation of the Chief, the Board must be unanimous to make any other promotion.

It is also provided by the bi-partisan law that the Chief shall be chosen from among the Deputy Chief, Inspectors, and Captains. With at least four new Inspectorships to be filled, as well as nine Captaincies, the board would have a large number of men from whom to select a successor to Mr. Byrnes in case he perseveres in his determination to retire.

FORAKER PLEDGED TO HELP M'KINLEY

At Least James A. Hoyt of Cleveland Says That He Is.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—The Cuyahoga Republican County Convention yesterday indorsed Gov. McKinley for President, ex-Gov. Foraker for United States Senator, and James A. Hoyt of Cleveland for Governor.

Mr. Hoyt made a speech, in which he said the people wanted to see the "white plume of Joseph B. Foraker again in the forefront of the battle."

Mr. Foraker, he said, was pledged to "do all in his power to advance the cause of Ohio's Presidential possibility, William McKinley."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio will come to Memphis on June 6 to spend several days. The object of the visit, according to the local politicians, will be to begin the formation of plans that will tend to fix the Tennessee delegation in 1896 favorable to McKinley for the Presidential nomination of his party.

The feeling among Republicans in this city is divided, but it is believed that the majority of them favor McKinley at present. Especially is this the case among the politicians who were disappointed by Gen. Harrison in the disposition of offices during his administration. Those who are not inclined to support McKinley's candidacy, however, are divided between the ex-President and Levi P. Morton for first place on the ticket.

CURLEY WILL PROBABLY RECOVER

The Fireman Visited by the Mayor and Mrs. Strong Sent Flowers.

Fireman Curley, who was severely injured Saturday by falling from a scaling ladder while the firemen were giving their exhibition drill, was reported last night at the Presbyterian Hospital to be doing well.

The physicians stated that if he progressed as favorably as he had the preceding twenty-four hours, he would recover.

Mayor Strong, accompanied by his son, visited the hospital yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with Curley. Mrs. Strong sent some flowers.

Declines to Talk on Finances.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Conrad N. Jordan of New-York, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, registered at the Shoreham Hotel to-night. Mr. Jordan will attend the funeral services of the late Hugh McCulloch to-morrow morning at the Rock Creek Church. Mr. Jordan was questioned regarding the financial outlook, but declined to talk for publication beyond expressing his satisfaction with the work of the Memphis convention.

Lost in New-York.

May Daynlso, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a Carbondale, Penn., tradesman, became lost in this city while on her way to visit friends in Hartford, Conn. She was found wandering about the streets yesterday by Policeman McCarthy and given to the care of the Gerry Society until her relatives can be heard from.

Will Start for Honolulu To-morrow

VALLEJO, Cal., May 26.—The United States gunboat Bennington is expected to sail for Honolulu on Tuesday. The United States cruiser Olympia will leave for Honolulu on June 10.

THIS "LORD" CANNOT LAND

The "Hon. F. Percival," Steerage Passenger, Detained at Ellis Island.

SOME DISCREPANCIES IN HIS STORY

Eldest Son of the Earl of Carmarthen He Says, but There Is No Earl of Carmarthen, Only a Marquis.

The Immigration Bureau on Ellis Island, which is looked upon as a sort of clearing house for Old World romances and New World fables, was yesterday the shelter and the prison of a young man whose card bears this legend, inscribed beneath an Earl's coronet:

Hon. F. Percival,
Hadley Hall, Penarth, Cardiff.

The young man is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, smooth-faced, with just the suspicion of a mustache. According to his account, he will attain his majority next January, and on the death of the Earl of Carmarthen he will read his title clear to many mansions in Wales.

The young man, with his card case and two pieces of baggage, was a passenger on the steamship Paris. He took a steerage passage, and that is how he came to be landed on Ellis Island. He is fairly well dressed, and during the trip across he was not so exclusive as young British Lords are wont to be. It therefore became known in the steerage of the Paris that a truant son of an ancient and honorable house was a 'tween-deck passenger, and much attention was his.

The Paris landed her passengers, and the young scion of the house of Carmarthen formed in the tawdry procession which filed before the registry clerks. He gave his name as Frank Percival of Wales. He was allowed to pass.

Then it came to the ears of the Inspectors that Frank Percival was in reality Lord Frank Guest-Clark Percival, and more to follow, eldest son of the Earl of Carmarthen and rightful heir to many millions. He was looked up and escorted before the Board of Inspectors. There he was questioned. He said that his father's full name is Bernard Staples Percival, and that his projenitor is Earl of all Carmarthen. His mother's name, he said

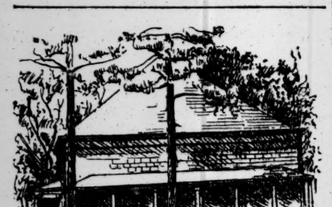
A REUNION OF QUAKERS

Hicksite and Orthodox Friends to Join in a Celebration.

FLUSHING THE PLACE OF MEETING

After Sixty-seven Years the Two Divisions of the Society Will Meet in Peace and Harmony—The Programme.

The Hicksite and Orthodox Friends, as the two branches are distinguished, will reunite next Wednesday for the first time since their division, sixty-seven years ago, in the Town Hall of Flushing, L. I., to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the initial New-York State Yearly Meeting, which was held in 1695, at the old Baume house of that place. This consummation, while causing some dissatisfaction among the stricter Orthodox Friends, was brought about by them. More than a year ago, Mr. James Wood of Mount Kisco suggested to their Educational Committee, of which he is clerk, that it take the initiatory steps in the celebration and invite the Hicksite brethren to join with



Friends' Meeting House, Flushing, L. I.

them. After long deliberation, the spirit moved the committee to act favorably upon the suggestion. The Hicksites, being Unitarians, had no scruples about accepting the invitation such as the Orthodox Friends had in extending it. Consequently, the Town Hall was secured, the old meeting house, built in 1696, and at that time the most pretentious place of worship in all New-Amsterdam, being too small to accommodate the expected assemblage, and besides belonging to the Hicksites, who are in the position of guests. A programme was arranged with James Wood as historian; Mary S. Kimber, the missionary of the Colored Mission, in West Thirtieth Street, as poetess; Marianna W. Chapman, to treat of woman's position in the Church, and Aaron M. Powell to tell what the Friends have accomplished for the world.

While the Orthodox Quaker protests his faith in the salvation of mankind through Christ, and the Hicksite denies the Saviour's divinity with the same vigor in New-York as elsewhere, the hostility between the two branches has never been so pronounced in this State as in other parts of the Union.

The spirit of toleration which characterizes the present plan is in keeping with the history of Flushing, through whose citizens religious liberty was secured to the Friends. The old Baume house, near Broadway, where the banqueted guests will repair after the programme is rendered, still stands as it was built in 1661, with the exception of repair and improvements. It was the home of John Baume and his wife Hannah, who was one of the famous Winthrope family, and it has never been out of their descendants' possession. Both of these good people were Quakers by convincement, as it is termed, Hannah having caught the spirit from the Friends who met for worship in the surrounding woods, and passed it on to

Room in Old Baume House.

In which the Friends worshipped during the first thirty-four years of their existence in New-York State. Showing lounge upon which George Fox rested.

her husband. It took courage in those times to be a Friend. The kindliness with which Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant had received the first Quakers who landed in New-York in 1657 soon gave way to harsh treatment. Two of the women were imprisoned, ignominiously treated, and sent to Rhode Island, while Robert Hodgson, the leader of the party, was compelled to go through the streets at a cart's tail. John Baume, however, had the strength of his convictions. He threw his house open to the Friends. For thirty-five years they worshipped in the severely-plain living room, the Elders by turn occupying a chair which had come over in the Mayflower, and which in later years is known among the descendants as the "Grannie Grace" chair. There they sat, hats on, and pipe in hand in the women's presence. Not even the oxen going through an outside hall into the adjoining kitchen with a freshly-felled tree which was deposited in the huge fireplace, and passing out of an opposite hall, could disturb their meditations. Here George Fox staid over night and rested upon the stiff, old-fashioned lounge in the corner of the room, where it is now kept sacred, while an immense dressed beef roasted before the kitchen fireplace for a barbecue in his honor.

One night, while two of John Baume's children were lying very ill, a guard appeared with orders to take him before Governor Stuyvesant to answer the charge of holding conventicles, as the Friends' meetings were called. He was convicted, but, dissatisfied with the verdict, prevailed upon the Governor to permit him to lay his case before the proper authorities of Holland. Accordingly he was sent thither in chains, and after a year's exile, returned to New-York, April 16, 1663, with the approval of the East India Company, who decreed that the prosecution of the Quakers in New-Amsterdam should cease.

Miss Cornelia Parsons, daughter of Robert Baume Parsons, the present owner and occupant of the house, has made a careful research into its history, and delights to talk about it. Nevertheless, she had quite forgotten yesterday to which generation of the Baumes she belongs, but rather thought it was the fourth, and appealed to her father. He ran over the list of her predecessors with so much volubility that no one would have been the wiser had he not volunteered the conclusion that she was the eighth in line of descent from John Baume.

In front of the Baume house a movable slab marks the spot where George Fox stood in 1672, beneath two old oaks, and addressed a congregation, the most notable of its time, which had gathered from far and near to the number of hundreds. In the same vicinity is the old-fashioned meeting house, the magnificent trees of its unkept country yard, decorated with advertisements of lots for sale where, beginning in 1696, the Yearly Meetings were held for more than three quarters of a century. It was while here that the Friends began the practice of disowning members who held slaves or purchased them for other reasons than to liberate them, a mode of discipline which came to be indulged in upon much slighter provocations. Indeed, it was carried so far that Friend must marry only Friend, or be disowned by the Church.

The position of the Quakers in New-York was still further strengthened by their refusal to pay tithes for the maintenance of a State Church. Up to the time and after the removal of the Yearly Meeting to New-York City, the society grew and flourished. So well was the sturdiness of their character known that the negro who were encamped upon Long Island during the Revolutionary War allowed them to pass back and forth through the lines to the meetings on Manhattan Island. But the code of precedent which grew out of their desire to preserve the simplicity of living was not always understood by the younger birthright members, to whom it seemed unduly sombre. Many of them preferred meetings where something was going on, where the men took off their hats, and where it was not considered a prime offense for husband and wife and youth and maid to sit on the same side of the meeting house.

Then, after a time, came the three years' quarrel over doctrinal points, in which Elias Hicks, a Long Island Quaker, was the leading spirit, and the division in 1828 into two branches. New-York was fortunately one of the two States in which the question of property was settled outside of the courts on the basis of the greatest riches to the greatest numbers. The Hicksites, being the more numerous by the majority, came into possession of the two meeting houses then in existence in the city, one in Pearl Street and the other, built in 1700, on Little Green Street, where the first city service was held. These were sold in due time and the present church in Stuyvesant Square erected. The Orthodox Friends built themselves a church on Henry Street, whence they removed to their present place of worship, on Gramercy Park.

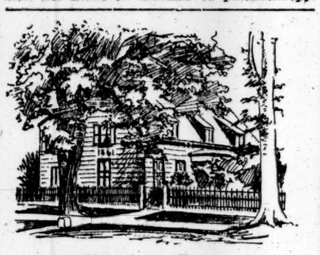
The Hicksite Friends, who were more generous in matters of belief, were also more rigorous in matters of form and less prepared than their Orthodox brothers for innovations in methods of service. Indeed, within ten years after the separation the latter had established the first Quaker Bible schools, or familiarly Sunday schools, in New-York.

Not long afterward they began evangelical work, and about twenty-five years ago the united voice of song was first heard in a Quaker meeting which was held at Glens Falls. The Rev. J. Lindley Spiker, one of the two resident ministers of the Gramercy Park church, and also manager of the American Sunday School Union, in the Constable Building, on Fifth Avenue, was present upon this occasion. He, however, was accustomed to hear his mother, a progressive Quakeress, sing to the children, and experienced none of that startled, half-guilty sensation to which those unused to the idea were subjected. Gradually the Friends discarded their peculiarities of dress and manner, going back for authority to the teachings of George Fox, who encouraged simplicity in all things, but discountenanced uniformity of dress.

Whether from the adoption of new methods by both branches of the society, or because, as some of the Friends maintain, thoughtful men seek the spirit in turbulent times, such as now exist, the membership of the church has of late slowly but steadily increased. The force and persistency which characterized the early New-York Quakers have since manifested themselves more particularly in finance and philanthropy. The late Edward Wood, who was for so many years President of the Bowery Savings Bank, is a notable example of the first tendency. Robert Lawrence, looked up to as the leading Elder of the Gramercy Park church, and his brother, Charles W. Lawrence, monthly meeting clerk and recorder, as well as clerk of the more important representative meeting, both of whom hold office in the Produce Exchange, have large beneficiary funds in trust. Indeed, the Friend seems to have a peculiar talent for the settlement of estates.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, the Secretary of the New-York Branch of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, and the originator of the boys' free reading room at 68 and 70 University Place, is a representative of the Quaker ability in philanthropic matters. Mrs. Agnes Lawrence, an Elder of the church, while not so widely known as Frances Barnes, is the good angel of the strangers and friendless in the city. These are but two examples out of many, and the manner in which they help where help is needed, regardless of class, is best illustrated in the life of the late Elizabeth Cameron, whose funeral the Rabbi Gotthell attended in order that he might pay tribute to her memory.

It is not to be understood that the women act alone in matters of philanthropy.



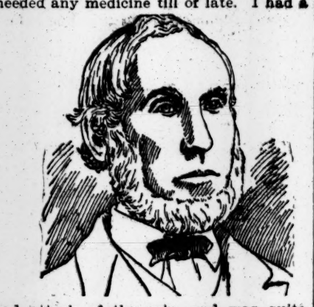
Old Baume House.

A unique illustration to the contrary is the only and original Police Christian Endeavor, at 235 West Thirtieth Street, which indicates a Friend's idea of handling public corruption.

The distinguishing trait of the Friends as a whole is the average of character and success which they strike. It is the result, not of a great brilliancy upon the part of a few members and corresponding mediocrity in the many, but one to which every member of the society very nearly attains. Membership is an inalienable right of birth, and, while the New-York Friends are comparatively few in numbers, they may be found in most of the yearly meetings which, held in every grand division of the earth and many of the lesser ones, encircle the entire world.

I Am a Pioneer

In the western part of this State and never needed any medicine till of late. I had a



bad attack of the grip, and was quite weak and felt badly afterward. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have been very greatly benefited. My wife also found it of great value after an attack of typhoid pneumonia." AVERY WARNER, Hamlet, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

CASHIER GRIFFIN CONFESSES

The Park Bank of Albany Robbed by Its Trusted Officer, but the Shortage Made Good at Once.

ALBANY, May 26.—The announcement of the resignation of Edward A. Griffin as cashier of the Park Bank was made on Thursday last. This action was explained somewhat when the State Superintendent of Banks, Charles M. Preston, gave out to-day the following statement:

A regular examination of the Park Bank of Albany was commenced on the 16th day of May, 1895, and continued for several days, and resulted in the confession of the cashier, Edward A. Griffin, to the abstraction of a portion of the bank's funds, which sum was immediately made good by the stockholders of the bank, and the resignation of the cashier was promptly accepted.

No apprehension need be felt concerning the entire soundness and stability of the institution, as its affairs were never in a better condition than they are to-day, which fact is evidenced by the report of the Examiner, which was completed yesterday.

The report of the examiner shows that the bank has a surplus of $18,566. B. S. W. Clark of Plattsburg conducted the examination. He had not proceeded far before the cashier felt that his shortage would be discovered. His confession of the shortage followed. It is stated that forgery and an ingenious falsification of the bank's books were resorted to to enable Griffin to secure several thousand dollars of the bank's funds, which, it is understood, were swallowed up in bucket-shop deals. The President and Directors of the bank refused to speak of the shortage to-night, and no information could be obtained from those who are in a position to know.

Superintendent Preston called at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon to report the matter. That official was at his Summer residence at Altamont, and his assistant, John T. Cook, was notified. The Superintendent will furnish the necessary affidavits in a day or two, on which the District Attorney will be asked to prosecute.

The bank was organized in 1820, and Mr. Griffin had been the cashier from its inception. He is married, and has a small family. The bank has a capital of $100,000, and is doing a flourishing business. The last statement made by the bank to the State Banking Department was on March 5, which showed that the total liabilities were $367,583. This included undivided profits of $2,003; due depositors, $284,229; due trust companies, &c., $85,893; due savings banks, $70,371. The loans and discounts, less amount due from Directors, were $375,595; the liabilities of Directors, as makers, $117,850, and due from trust companies, &c., $11,671.

STABBED TO DEATH AT FORT LEE

A Quarrel at an Italian Christening Results in a Murder.

FORT LEE, N. J., May 26.—An Italian, whose name is refused by his countrymen here, but who is supposed to be one of the men employed a few miles away at a stone crusher, was murdered here this afternoon. The murderer, Frank Lewis, a shoemaker, and a countryman of the murdered man, is in custody.

The stabbing occurred after a struggle in the middle of Water Street, on the hill, and directly in front of the house in which Lewis has his store, and in which he lives. There was a chistening in one of the houses on Lewis Street occupied by Italians. Lewis and the man whom he stabbed were attending it. Because of the short distance he had to go—just across the street—Lewis wore no hat. This fact led to his capture afterward.

Neighbors first saw the two men in the street. They were angry, and quarreling. When in the middle of the street, both walking toward Lewis's house, they grappled. The struggle lasted but a minute, and Lewis threw the other man. While the man was still prostrate, Lewis drew a knife and plunged it into the man's stomach, midway between the stomach and groin. A crowd gathered immediately, but Lewis, without waiting to get his hat, fled. He ran to the station at Palisades, and caught a train which was just leaving the station. Word was telephoned down the road to watch for him along the line of the Palisades Railroad. A couple of hours later he was caught in Union Hill. He had gone into an Italian's store there to buy a hat. The police were on the lookout for a man without a hat, and had set a watch on the store, as it was thought likely he would go there. Chief Kelly's surmise was correct, and as soon as the man appeared he was placed under arrest and at once sent back to this place in custody.

In the meantime, Dr. Huber was called to attend the wounded man. The doctor pronounced the wound fatal, and at 6 o'clock this evening the man died. He became unconscious immediately after the stabbing, and remained so to the end.

Lewis has borne a good reputation. He is married, and has one child, eight or nine months old. His wife is not an Italian. Several years ago Lewis prevented what threatened to be a serious riot. Italians working on the trolley line extension threatened to mob the Superintendent of the ferry company. The authorities would have been almost helpless. They appealed to Lewis, who went among his countrymen and calmed them. Justice Tracy committed Lewis.

Wounded Actor Collins Better.

Samuel Collins, the actor, who was injured by being struck by one of the shafts of a wagon drawn by a runaway horse at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street on Saturday afternoon, and taken to his mother's home, at 102 Avenue D, was reported at the house yesterday to be in a slightly improved though still serious condition. The shaft of the wagon struck Collins full in the face, knocking out a number of teeth, and inflicting severa ugly cuts and bruises about the head. Besides these are the general contusions of the body, an injury to the right foot and one of the shoulder.

PERFECT BEAUTIFUL **LAMPS**

Made by EDWARD MILLER & CO. (est'd 1844). Our latest, "The Miller," is made on new ideas (our patents). No other lamp so good. Don't buy lamps before seeing "The Miller." One thousand varieties to select from. Every lamp guaranteed. Come to our store (or order by mail), if your dealer will not supply. 68 Park Place, corner College Place, New York. ☞ "The Miller" oil stove is the best.

CARPET CLEANING — T. M. STEWART, 326 7th Av., NEAR 26TH ST. Telephone, 1,182 38th St. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Your summer house should have a box of 1806 Laundry Soap drying in the attic.

PARK LAWNS LITTERED

Papers and Fruit Scattered by Unappreciative Pleasure Seekers.

TURF PRIVILEGES MAY BE WITHDRAWN

A Gila Monster Added to the Menagerie—Hippopotami Have a Family Trouble—An Ex-Consumptive.

There was not a full Sunday throng in Central Park yesterday. The weather was lowering and warm, and rain threatened so that many men and women were kept away through fear of damage to apparel. Still, the number of visitors was estimated to be more than 90,000.

A week, even with cool temperature, had changed the dainty shades of foliage and merged them into the general, dark Summer hue where there were not cypress, with their exquisitely delicate and feathery sproutings, or honey locust, in pea-green tracery of leaf. Flowers had come. The parterres were putting on showy attractions, honeysuckle lent a delicious balm to the air here and there, all sorts of shrubbery were a-flower, and snowballs were in luxuriant perfection, while at every turn the landscape was relieved by blossoming trees.

The experiment of giving the public the liberty of the lawns has determined that while some appreciate the boon as a privilege, too many regard it as license to behave abominably. Chief of the nuisances created by the class who should be discriminated against if the well-behaved are not to be excluded from the turf, is the waste-paper one. More detestable, but, happily, rarer, are those who cast the refuse of peanut and orange and banana eating on the grass.

The paper nuisance should be seen to have its enormity and extent appreciated. The cast-away stuff comes not only from lunch wrapping, but from newspaper readers, and had not the slovenly and unclean detriment been expected, and men detailed to pick up the stuff, the appearance of the whole Park would have been marred, as every puff of wind carried the refuse from places that were common to oases from which the public is and should be excluded. The paper gatherers earned their pay yesterday, as they were constantly active in picking up the unsightly rubbish, and in putting it into bags, but, do their best, they found, when they returned to where they had begun, that their harvest as chiffonniers was too plenteous.

It is probable that the lawn privileges and their results will be discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners. In present circumstances they will have to be abridged.

The force at the disposal of Capt. Collins is too small to cope with an average of 50,000 persons on the Commons. The Park policemen did their best yesterday, but they could not prevent vandalism and more odious conduct, which was open in nearly every place where well-behaved men, women, and children were enjoying themselves decorously and gratefully.

The class to be discriminated against was assertively conspicuous on the ball ground, where it was dangerous to walk without being sharply watchful, because of the number of balls shooting in every direction from handball and baseball players, whom it was impossible to shame, deter, or control. In some places baseball was played as if there was neither let nor hindrance, and with bats, gloves, and implements of the game. While such recreation is prohibited on Sunday, there is no rule to compel those having bats to leave them at the Park entrances or to turn back.

Young women were worse than the men, because of the damage they did to the turf. Their sport was to make handkerchief balls and toss them about. The stuffing of these balls was grass, which was obtained by tearing it by the roots from the lawns. Hundreds of these balls were in the air at once. They were on the average five or six times as large as baseballs, and, although harmless, very trying to the nerves at close range, as the female aim is unhappy and erratic.

What remedy there may be for the waste-paper nuisance the Park Commissioners must determine. If it be as much of an ordinance violation to cast away refuse in the Park as in the streets, a few examples made on each of the larger lawns every day would be a salutary lesson to the unclean litterers, and the better class of visitors would be apt to betray any defiler of the lawns, opportunity occurring.

It does not seem likely that any excuse will be found for not promptly suppressing the handball and baseball nuisances—the handkerchief ball playing will stop when a few vulgar young women are arrested for spoiling the turf.

That the lawn privileges will have to be curtailed, and that a new system of extending the freedom of the turf is necessary was officially declared yesterday. In spite of mild weather with rains parts of the most frequented commons were worn as smooth as a marble laying egg, and as destitute as it of verdure. Little vandals—gutter snipes, as a policeman called them—had in many places stripped shrubs not only of blossoms but of leaves. On the croquet ground, as soon as a policeman's back was turned, a mob of dirty-faced urchins with hideous vocabulary were pulling trees and stripping them of branches, and many of the walks were strewn with grass, flowers, foliage, and twigs plucked and cast away by adults and children who are yet to be educated into appreciation of the privileges of the public outing ground, and who, until then, have as little right there as a sot at a confirmation.

The issue between the decent public and these ravagers and disfigurers could be squarely met by the appointment of from 50 to 100 special Pary policemen, and prompt and unflinching action by them in every case of vandalism or nuisance which law or ordinance covers.

It was pleasant to turn from the desecrated lawns to the wonderful elm vista of the Mall, with its perfect, undulating turf of velvet-pile texture, a triumph of patience and care, and view the 10,000 men, women, and children enjoying the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band, led by W. B. Rogers. The audience was of the class that loathes vulgarity and sets an example. The programme was:

PART I.

Star-Spangled Banner.
1. March—"The Illustrated American" ..LePaige
2. March—"Compliments" .....Bellstedt
3. Overture—"Rienzi" .....Wagner
4. Danse Russe—"La Czarine" .....Ganne
5. Solo for piccolo.

PART II.

6. A Musical Contest.
7. Operatic Selections—"Mefistofele" .....Bolto
8. Song for Cornet—"The Sweetest Story" .....Stults
W. B. Rogers.
9. Melodie in F.....Rubinstein
10. Patrol—"American" (Request)....Meacham
Doxology.

There was not a vacant seat anywhere in the neighborhood of the music stand, the Casino arbor sheltered hundreds, and the west knoll was covered, while the promenaders had barely elbow room to pass the stand to the east of the walk and turn and repass to the west of it.

At the Aresnal the disagreeable features of the common innovation were discussed, and it was said that arrangements had been made to "rest" the lawns in some way when the hot weather sets in. It is probable that then only some of the turf will be common and on only certain days of the week, while the lawns open yesterday will, while mild weather lasts, be subject to a rotating system, under which the free grass of one day will be closed to the public the next. Such a system would permit of the putting of a larger force of police on each common.

As usual, the Menagerie was all day long the destination of thousands interested in the zoological collection, and Director John W. Smith, Superintendent George R. Burns, and Keeper Snyder, Man-killer Tip's foe, had much that was interesting to show and tell.

There was the story of how the hippopotami, Caliph, Miss Murphy, and Fatima, left their Winter quarters in the "cat" house and walked without guidance and tranquilly and intelligently to their Summer quarters in the tank inclosure; of the stand taken by the gentle six of the family against the huge male, who was watched by the daughter while the mother consumed her monster of rations, and who at Fatima's grunt of warning ceased munching to rush on Caliph and chastise him out of his greedy intentions.

The head of the colony thus barred from table privileges by his wife and daughter turned in blear-eyed appeal to Superintendent Burns, and he was saved from starvation by being put in a pen all to himself. Yesterday afternoon all was peace, and the three river horses appeared to be in a condition of ecstatic lethargy, the only sign of vitality exhibited being an occasional blink or a twitch when a fly settled on such sensitive spots on the ridge which forms the nape of their huge necks.

Mr. Smith had a gila monster to exhibit in a wire gauze cage in his office. It was given to him by Matthew Judge of 61 Maiden Lane. The fellow is about twenty inches long, and by its markings and color suggests a thick-tailed rattlesnake, with an alligator's head and the claws of a lizard. Raw eggs are its food, and it has a lively appetite, but slothful fashions.

Of the two-horned rhinoceros, "Smiles," now in the elephant house, Director Smith said that she is the greatest curiosity and the most valuable specimen in the Menagerie. She is about forty years old, and an expert rated her as worth $15,000. Three years ago she was in the "cat" house and condemned to die as consumptive. She had become so weak that she could not stand, and rats had attacked her and gnawed her in twenty places. She was roped into a box and pulled from it in her cage in the elephant house, and did not get on her feet for three weeks. Now she is the heartiest animal in the collection. She has become comely and fat, and in hot days luxuriates in a hose bath. The present bright appearance of her skin is due to a recent pomading with train oil. She is docile except when it comes to tipping her horns with metal knobs. This she will not endure.

Other live news was the survival of three Amherst pheasants out of a "clutch" of six eggs, and an equal number of golden pheasants, the Newcomers, hardly bigger than bumblebees, are cutely active, and half a dozen women went into raptures when one of the Amhersts left the shelter of his bantam foster mother to drink copiously from the coop pan. The five silver pheasants hatched two weeks ago are getting along famously with their duckling brother.

Nothing has yet been done for the Cervidae in the matter of shifting them from their arid, dusty pens, where they suffer the tortures of Tantalus because of the rich verdure which borders their prisons. An acute sufferer from "the velvet" just now is the magnificent buck cariboo. The animal dare not show itself and passes the period of martyrdom in its shed. It is more than a possibility, however, that the deer may before long be shifted to pleasanter quarters.

An event of the day was the prompt slaughter of a huge rat by prairie dogs after it had ventured into one of their burrows. They made short work of the intruder, and cast its body out into the inclosure.

Rats swarm in the menagerie despite traps, ferrets and dogs, and the war on them by Keeper Snyder, who has ridden the place on 600 rodents since January last. They annoy all the animals and appear to be bent on exterminating the rabbits. All round the warren are rat burrows, and one rat inside the inclosure would seal the fate of every bunny.

MR. WARSZWIAK SAYS IT IS FALSE

Denies That He Locked Church Gates to Hold a Crowd for a Photographer.

The Rev. Hermann Warszwiak, a Christian Hebrew, who for six years has been engaged in missionary work among the Hebrews of the east side, denied yesterday the published story of a panic Saturday among his audience in the Church of the Sea and Land, Market and Henry Streets. It was stated that Mr. Warszwiak had the church gates locked, so that he might get a photograph of the congregation; that some one called out "Fire!" that the crowd rushed for the street, and that a man broke his leg while climbing over the gate.

Mr. Warszwiak was at one time in charge of the American Hebrew-Christian Mission, 17 St. Mark's Place, which is a department of the City Mission Society.

G. A. Benjamin, a prominent member of Temple Ahwath-Chesed, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, who made charges against Mr. Warszwiak several years ago, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "It is all an advertisement. Warszwiak wanted to have the audience photographed so that he could show it to his patrons as an evidence of the good work he was doing among the Jews. I have stated before, and I now reiterate, that this man is an impostor and a fraud. What is more, he has been a forger, and he now uses the money that is gleaned from hard-working Christians for his own persepal needs. I have affidavits in my possession from Jews who are supposed to have been converted by him, declaring that they were paid money to change their faith."

The committee in supervision of the Rev. Warszwiak's work consists of a number of well-known ministers in the city, of different denominations, among whom are Dr. John Hall, and Dr. Stimson of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The Rev. Mr. Warszwiak when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night said there was no truth in the story of the trouble at the Church of the Sea and Land Saturday. "The reason I had the gate locked," he said, "was because the house was full and we did not want to have any more in. There was no excitement at all. There were about 1,000 persons in the audience, and at least 300 of them remained for the after-service. I did not go away from the church, and knew nothing of the trouble outside until after the second service was over. I know nothing about the photographer being there."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, who is Chairman of the Committee of the American Mission to the Jews, declined last night to talk about the alleged trouble. "Mr. Warszwiak," he said, "severed his connection honorably with the City Mission Society last September, since which time he has been carrying on an independent work, and has been making good progress."

THOUGHT GOV. MORTON TOO BUSY

Gen. Harrison Explains Why He Did Not Go With Mr. Platt.

Ex-President Harrison did not go to church yesterday. He remained in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all the morning. He dined with the McKee family. The McKee children returned with him to the hotel, and shortly after 4 o'clock he took them home. He remained with the McKees until 9 o'clock, and then went back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

That Gen. Harrison did not accept ex-Senator Platt's invitation to go with him to Ellerslie and visit Gov. Morton Saturday was the cause of a good deal of comment yesterday. By some it was construed as a slight to ex-Senator Platt, but this Gen. Harrison disclaims. When asked about it, he said he did not visit Gov. Morton with Mr. Platt because he did not think Gov. Morton should be interrupted at this time, when so many matters are before him for consideration. He thought Gov. Morton's time too valuable to be infringed upon. Gen. Harrison said he would meet the Governor Thursday, when he will come to New-York to participate in the Decoration Day ceremonies.

Ex-Senator Platt said his business with the Governor was purely personal.

Sermon to Seminary Students.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, preached a baccalaureate sermon to "the young ladies of our seminaries" last evening. He exhorted them to lay their mental talents on the altar of self-sacrifice, and said that if they did not that their Saviour's example had not been emulated. He declared that if they devoted their lives to blessing others they would be grand and worthy of their Master, but that if, after laying down their books and entering the world of activity and temptations, they did did not seek God, but pleasure, their lives would be unfruitful.

Coasted into a Heavy Wagon.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 26.—An unknown wheelman was coasting down a steep hill here to-day, when a stone caused him to take a header into a heavy farm wagon which was ahead of him. He was picked up unconscious. He had an ugly cut in the head and his leg appeared to be broken.

He was taken to Pettit's Hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Augur. The latter said the injured man was from New-York City. His name and address could not be learned.

Have You Smoked Too Much? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It will relieve the depression caused thereby; quiet the nerves and induce refreshing sleep.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:33|Sun sets...7:21|Moon sets..11:00

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:35	9:54	3:29	3:31
Governors Island	9:58	11:17	4:07	4:07
Hell Gate	11:51	1:10	5:35	5:35

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alps	Navassa	May 21
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Comal	Galveston	May 18
Ems	Bremen	May 18
Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 23
Paula	Gibraltar	May 8
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	May 22

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Alene	Kingston	May 23
Caracas	La Guayra	May 22
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Oldenburg	Bremen	May 16
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Richmond Hill	London	May 14
Tallahassee	Savannah	May 25
Westernland	Antwerp	May 18

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Havel	Southampton	May 22
Mississippi	London	May 16
Nueces	Galveston	May 22
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 22
Yucatan	Havana	May 25

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Croft	Dundee	May 15
Hekla	Christiansand	May 17
Peninsular	Fayal	May 20

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Colorado	Hull	May 17
Columbia	Hamburg	May 23
Finance	Colon	May 24
France	London	May 16
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	May 29
Prussia	Hamburg	May 19

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

La Bourgogne	Havre	May 25
Maasdam	Rotterdam	May 22
Santiago	Nassau	May 28
Umbria	Liverpool	May 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Bolivia	May 28	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	May 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Seminole	May 28	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Kunio	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanros	May 29	Cardenas	80 Wall St.
Marengo	May 29	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
El Sol	May 29	N. Orleans	343 Broadway
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Maskelyne	May 30	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	May 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Iroquois	May 31	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Herschel	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Indian Prince	June 1	Pernamb'o	2-4 State St.
Marengo	June 1	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
Gallileo	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Concho	June 1	Galveston	Pier 20, E. R.
Richmond H'l	June 1	London	21-23 StateSt.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	June 1	Hana	113 Wall St.
Sicilia	June 1	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Delaware	June 1	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Patria	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prins Mauritz	June 1	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	June 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Regulus	June 4	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Boston City	June 4	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	June 5	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohican	June 5	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Handel	June 8	Fernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Taormina	June 8	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnesia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Oevenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Columbia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	June 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Ontario	June 15	London	21-23 StateSt.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bow

NONE COULD DEFEAT HIM

Joshua, the Greatest Soldier of All Time, Dr. Talmage's Subject.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT HIS AUDIENCE

The Fall of Jericho and Ai and the Standing Still of the Sun and Moon at Gibeon.

DR. ABBOTT ON NATURE'S LESSONS

Mr. Blackburn Says Man Is to Blame for the Punishments Inflicted by God.

Dr. Talmage, as Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., preached the annual sermon to that body of citizen-soldiery, in the Embury Memorial Methodist Church, Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn, last night. "The Greatest Soldier of All Time" was the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon, and his text was Joshua, i., 5: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

Very few members of the mother of regiments were absent last night, and all listened with rapt attention to their Chaplain's utterances. He said:

"The 'Gallant Thirteenth,' as this regiment is generally and appropriately called, has gathered to-night for the worship of God, and to hear the annual sermon. And first I look with hearty salutation into the faces of the veterans who, though now not in active service, have the same patriotic and military enthusiasm which characterized them when, on April 14, 1861, the day after the fall of Fort Sumter, and the day before Abraham Lincoln made his call for 75,000 troops, you offered your services for the re-establishment of the failing United States Government. All that a man hath will he give for his life,' and you showed yourselves willing to give your lives. We hail you! We thank you! We bless you, the veterans of the Thirteenth! Nothing can ever rob you of the honor of having been soldiers in one of the most tremendous wars of all history, a war with Grant and Sherman and Hancock and Sheridan and Farragut on one side, and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Longstreet and Johnstone on the other. As in Greek assemblages, when speakers would rouse the audience, they shouted, 'Marathon!' so, if I wanted to stir you to acclamation, I would only need to speak the words, 'Lookout Mountain!' 'Chancellorsville!' 'Gettysburg!'

"And though, through the passage of years, you are forever free from duty of enlistment, if European nations should too easily and too quickly forget the Monroe doctrine and set aggressive foot upon this continent, I think your ankles would be supple again, and your arms would grow strong and your eye would be keen enough to follow the stars of the old flag wherever they might lead.

Joshua, the Greatest Soldier.

"And next, I greet the Colonel and his staff, and all the officers and men of this regiment. It has been an eventful year in your history. If never before, Brooklyn appreciates something of the value of its armories, and the importance of the men who there drill for the defense and safety of the city. The blessing of God be upon all of you, my comrades of the Thirteenth Regiment! And looking out for a subject that might be most helpful and inspiring for you and our veterans here assembled, and the citizens gathered to-night with their good wishes, I have concluded to hold up before you the greatest soldier of all time—Joshua, the hero of my text.

"He was a magnificent fighter, but he always fought on the right side, and he never fought unless God told him to fight. In my text he gets his military equipment, and one would think it must have been a plumed helmet for the brow, greaves of brass for the feet, habergeon for the breast. There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life.' 'Oh,' you say, 'anybody could have courage with such a backing up as that.' Why, my friends, I have to tell you that the God of the universe and the Chieftain of eternity promises to do just as much for us as for him.

"All the resources of eternity are pledged in our behalf if we go out in the service of God, and no more than that was offered to Joshua, and the promise of fulfilled in my text, although Joshua's first battle was with the Spring freshet, and the next with a stone wall, and the next leading on a regiment of whipped cowards, and the next battle against darkness, wheeling the sun and the moon into his battalion, and the last against the King of Terrors, Death—five great victories.

The Crossing of Jordan.

"For the most part, when the General of an army starts out in a conflict he would like to have a small battle in order that he may get his courage up and he may rally his troops and get them drilled for greater conflicts; but this first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Pulaski, or the thundering down of Gibraltar, or the overthrow of the Bastile. It was the crossing of the Jordan at the time of the Spring freshet. The snows of Mount Lebanon had just been melting and they poured down into the valley, and the whole valley was a raging torrent. So the Canaanites stand on one bank and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say: 'Aha! aha! they cannot disturb us until the freshets fall; it is impossible for them to reach us.' But after awhile they look across the water and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say: 'What's the matter now? Why, there must be a panic among those troops, and they are going to fly, or, perhaps, they are going to try to march across the River Jordan. Joshua is a lunatic.' But Joshua, the chieftain of the text, looks at his army and cries: 'Forward, march!' and they start for the bank of the Jordan.

The Ark of the Covenant.

"One mile ahead go two priests carrying a glittering box four feet long and two feet wide. It is the Ark of the Covenant. And they come down, and no sooner do they just touch the rim of the water with their feet, than by an Almighty fiat, Jordan parts. The army of Joshua marches right on without getting their feet wet, over the bottom of the river, a path of chalk and broken shells and pebbles, until they get to the other bank. Then they lay hold of the oleanders and tamarisks and willows and pull themselves up a bank thirty or forty feet high, and having gained the other bank, they cap their shields and their cymbals, and sing the praise of the God of Joshua.

"But no sooner have they reached the bank than the waters begin to dash and roar, and with a terrific rush they break loose from their strange anchorage. Out yonder they have stopped, thirty miles up yonder they halted. On this side the waters roll off toward the salt sea. But as the hand of the Lord God is taken away from the thus uplifted waters—waters perhaps uplifted half a mile—as the Almighty hand is taken away, those waters rush down, and some of the unbelieving Israelites say: 'Alas, alas, what a misfortune! Why could not those waters have stood parted? because perhaps we may want to go back. O Lord, we are engaged in a risky business. Those Canaanites may eat us up. How if we want to go back? Would it not have been a more complete miracle if the Lord had parted the waters to let us come through and kept them parted to let us go back if we are defeated?'

No Provision for Retreat.

"My friends, God makes no provision for a Christian's retreat. He clears the path all the way to Canaan. To go back is to die. The same gatekeepers that swing back the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to let Israel pass through, now swing shut the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to keep the Israelites from going back. I declare it in your hearing to-day, victory ahead, water forty feet deep in the rear. Triumph ahead, Canaan ahead; behind you death and darkness, and woe and hell. But you say: 'Why didn't those Canaanites, when they had such a splendid chance—standing on the top of the bank thirty or forty feet high, completely demolish those poor Israelites down in the river?' I will tell you why. God had made a promise, and he was going to keep it. 'There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life.'

"But this is no place for the host to stop. Joshua gives the command, 'Forward, march!' In the distance there is a long grove of trees, and at the end of the grove is a city. It is a city of arbors, a city with walls seeming to reach to the heavens, to buttress the very sky. It is the great metropolis that commands the mountain pass. It is Jericho. That city was afterward captured by Pompey, and it was afterward captured by Herod the Great, and it was afterward captured by the Mohammedans; but this campaign the Lord plans.

"There shall be no swords, no shields, no battering ram. There shall be only one weapon of war, and that a ram's horn. The horn of the slain ram was sometimes taken and holes were punctured in it, and then the musician would put the instrument to his lips, and he would run his fingers over this rude musical instrument, and make a great deal of sweet harmony for the people. That was the only kind of weapon. Seven priests were to take these rude rustic music instruments, and they were to go around the city every day for six days—once a day for six days, and then on the seventh day they were to go around blowing these rude musical instruments seven times, and then, at the close of the seventh blowing of the rams' horns on the seventh day, the peroration of the whole scene was to be a shout, at which those great walls should tumble from capstone to base.

Blowing the Ram's Horn.

"The seven priests with the rude musical instruments pass all around the city walls on the first day, and a failure. Not so much as a piece of plaster broke loose from the wall—not so much as a loosened rock, not so much as a piece of mortar lost from its place. 'There,' say the unbelieving Israelites, 'didn't I tell you so? Why, those ministers are fools. The idea of going around the city with those musical instruments and expecting in that way to destroy it! Joshua has been spoiled; he thinks because he has overthrown and destroyed the Spring freshet, he can overthrow the stone wall. Why, it is not philosophic. Don't you see there is no relation between the blowing of these musical instruments and the knocking down of the wall. It isn't philosophy.'

"And I suppose there were many wiseacres who stood with their brows knitted, and with the forefinger of the right hand on the forefinger of the left hand, arguing it all out, and showing it was not possible that such a cause should produce such an effect. And I suppose that night in the encampment there was plenty of philosophy and caricature, and if Joshua had been nominated for any high military position, he would not have got many votes. Joshua's stock was down.

"The second day, the priests blowing the musical instruments go around the city, and a failure. Third day, and a failure; fourth day, and a failure; fifth day, and a failure; sixth day, and a failure. The seventh day comes the climacteric day. Joshua is up early in the morning and examines the troops, walks all around about, looks at the city wall. The priests start to make the circuit of the city. They go all around once, all around twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, seven times, and a failure.

Down Go Jericho's Wall.

"There is only one more thing to do, and that is to utter a great shout. I see the Israelitish Army straightening themselves up, filling their lungs for a vociferation such as was never heard before, and never heard after. Joshua feels that the hour has come, and he cries out to his host: 'Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city!'

"All the people begin to cry: 'Down, Jericho; down Jericho!' and the long line of solid masonry begins to quiver and to move and to rock. Stand from under. See the tall crash of the walls, the temples, the towers, the palaces! The air is blackened with the dust. The huzza of the victorious Israelites and the groan of the conquered Canaanites commingle, and Joshua, standing there in the débris of the wall, hears a voice saying: 'There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life.'

"But Joshua's troops may not halt here. The command is, 'Forward, march!' There is the City of Ai; it must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes back and says: 'Joshua, we can do that without much; it is going to be a very easy job; you just stay here while we go and capture it.' They march with a small regiment in front of that city. The men of Ai look at them and give one yell, and the Israelites run like reindeers. The Northern troops at Bull Run did not make such rapid time as these Israelites with the Canaanites after them. They never cut such a sorry figure as when they were on the retreat.

"Anybody that goes out in the battles of God with only half a force, instead of your taking the men of Ai, the men of Ai will take you. Look at the Church of God on the retreat. The Bornesian cannibals ate up Munson, the missionary. 'Fall back!' said a great many Christian people—'Fall back, oh Church of God! Borneo will never be taken. Don't you see the Bornesian cannibals have eaten up Munson, the missionary?' Tyndall delivers his lecture at the University of Glasgow, and a great many good people say, 'Fall back, oh Church of God! Don't you see that Christian philosophy is going to be overcome by worldly philosophy? Fall back!' Geology plunges its crowbar into the mountains, and there are a great many people who say, 'Scientific investigation is going to overthrow the Mosaic account of creation. Fall back!' Friends of God have never any right to fall back.

Joshua Only a Man.

"Joshua falls on his face in chagrin. It is the only time you ever see the back of his head. He falls on his face and begins to whine, and he says, 'O Lord God, wherefore hast thou at all brought this people over Jordan to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites, to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the other side of Jordan! For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall environ us round and cut off our name from the earth.'

"I am very glad Joshua said that. Before, it seemed as he were a supernatural being, and therefore could not be an example to us; but I find he is a man; he is only a man. Just as sometimes you find a man under severe opposition, or in a bad state of physical health, or worn out with overwork, lying down and sighing about everything being defeated. I am encouraged when I hear this cry of Joshua as he lies in the dust.

"God comes and rouses him. How does he rouse him? By complimentary apostrophe? No. He says, 'Get thee up. Wherefore llest thou upon thy face?' Joshua rises, and I warrant you, with a mortified look. But his old courage comes back. The fact was, that was not his battle. If he had been in it, he would have gone on to victory. He gathers his troops around him and says: 'Now, let us go up and capture the City of Ai; let us go up right away.'

"They march on. He puts the majority of the troops behind a ledge of rocks in the night, and then he sends a comparatively small regiment up in front of the city. The men of Ai come out with a shout. This small regiment in stratagem fall back and fall back, and when all the men of Ai have left the city and are in pursuit of this scattered, or seemingly scattered battalion, Joshua stands on a rock—I see his locks flying in the wind as he points his spear toward the doomed city, and that is the signal. The men rush out from behind the rocks and take the city, and it is put to the torch, and then these Israelites in the city march down and the flying regiment of Israelites return, and between these two waves of Israelitish prowess the men of Ai are destroyed, and the Israelites gain the victory; and while I see the curling smoke of that destroyed city on the sky, and while I hear the huzza of the Israelites and the groan of the Canaanites, Joshua hears something louder than it all, ringing and echoing through his soul, 'There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life.'

Forward March to Gibeon!

"But this is no place for the host of Joshua to stop. 'Forward, march!' cries Joshua to the troops. There is the city of Gibeon. It has put itself under the protection of Joshua. They sent word, 'There are five Kings after us; they are going to destroy us; send troops quick; send us help right away.' Joshua has a three days' march more than double quick. On the morning of the third day he is before the enemy. There are two long lines of battle.

"The battle opens with great slaughter, but the Canaanites soon discover something. They say, 'That is Joshua; that is the man who conquered the spring freshet and knocked down the stone wall, and destroyed the city of Ai. There is no use fighting.' And they sound a retreat, and as they begin to retreat, Joshua and his first spring upon them like a panther, pursuing them over the rocks, and as these Canaanites, with sprained ankles and gashed foreheads, retreat, the catapults of the sky pour a volley of hailstones into the valley, and all the artillery of the heavens, with bullets of iron, pounds the Canaanites against the ledges of Beth-horon.

"'Oh!' says Joshua, 'this is surely a victory.' 'But do you not see the sun is going down? Those Amorites are going to get away after all, and they will come up some other time and bother us, and perhaps destroy us.' See, the sun is going down. Oh, for a longer day than has ever been seen in this climate! What is the matter with Joshua? Has he fallen in an apoplectic fit? No. He is in prayer. Look out when a good man makes the Lord his ally. Joshua raises his face, radiant with prayer, and looks at the descending sun over Gibeon and at the faint crescent of the moon, for you know the queen of the night sometimes will linger around the palaces of the day. Pointing one hand at the descending sun and the other hand at the faint crescent of the moon, in the name of that God who shaped the worlds and moves the worlds, he cries: 'Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon.' And they stood still.

"Whether it was by refraction of the sun's rays, or by the stopping of the whole planetary system, I do not know, and I do not care. I leave it to the Christian scientists and the infidel scientists to settle that question, while I tell you I have seen the same thing. 'What!' say you, 'not the sun standing still?' Yes. The same miracle is performed nowadays. The wicked do not live out half their day, and the sun sets at noon. But let a man start out and battle for God, and the truth, and against sin, and the day of his usefulness is prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged.

The Sun Stood Still.

"John Summerfield was a consumptive Methodist. He looked fearfully white, I am told, as he stood in old Sands Street Church, in this city, preaching Christ, and when he stood on the anniversary platform in New-York pleading for the Bible until unusual and unknown glories rolled forth from that book. When he was dying his pillow was brushed with the wings of the angel from the skies, the messenger that God sent down. Did John Summerfield's sun set? Did John Summerfield's day end? Oh! no. He lives on in his burning utterance in behalf of the Christian Church. The sun stood still.

"Robert McCheyne was a consumptive Presbyterian. It was said when he preached he coughed so it seemed as if he would never preach again. His name is fragrant in all Christendom; that name mightier today than was ever his living presence. He lived to preach the Gospel in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Dundee, but he went away very early. He preached himself into the grave. Has Robert McCheyne's sun set? Is Robert McCheyne's day ended? Oh! no. His dying delirium was filled with prayer, and when he lifted his hand to pronounce the benediction upon his family, and the benediction upon his country, he seemed to say: 'I cannot die now; I want to live on and on. I want to start an influence for the Church that will never cease. I am only thirty years of age. Sun of my Christian ministry, stand still over Scotland.' And it stood still.

"But it is time for Joshua to go home. He is a hundred and ten years old. Washington went down the Potomac, and at Mount Vernon closed his days. Wellington died peacefully at Apsley House. Now, where shall Joshua rest? Why, he is to have his greatest battle now. After 110 years he has to meet a King who has more subjects than all the present population of the earth, his throne a pyramid of skulls, his parterre the graveyards and the cemeteries of the world, his chariot the world's hearse—the King of Terrors. But if this is Joshua's greatest battle, it is going to be Joshua's greatest victory. He gathers his friends around him and gives his valedictory, and it is full of reminiscence. Young men tell what they are going to do; old men tell what they have done.

Joshua's Dying Story.

"And, as you have heard a grandfather, or a great-grandfather, seated by the evening fire, tell of Monmouth or Yorktown, and then lift the crutch or staff as though it were a musket, to fight, and show how the old battles were won—so Joshua gathers his friends around his dying couch, and he tells them the story of what he has been through, and as he lies there, his white locks snowing down on his wrinkled forehead, I wonder if God has kept His promise all the way through. That promise is the text. As he lies there he tells the story once, two, or three times—you have heard old people tell a story two or three times over—and he answers: 'I go the way of all the earth, and not one word of the promise has failed, not one word thereof has failed; all has come to pass, not one word thereof has failed.'

"And then he turns to his family, as a dying parent will, and says: 'Choose now whom you will serve, the God of Israel, or the God of the Amorites. As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.' A dying parent cannot be reckless or thoughtless in regard to his children. Consent to part with them at the door of the tomb we cannot. By the cradle in which their infancy was rocked, by the bosom on which they first lay, by the blood of the Covenant, by the God of Joshua, it shall not be. We will not part, we cannot part. Jehovah Jireh, we take Thee at thy promise: 'I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee.'

"Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Handle him very gently; that sacred body is over a hundred and ten years of age. Lay him out, stretch out those feet that walked dryshod the parted Jordan. Close those lips which helped blow the blast at which the walls of Jericho fell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed City of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five Kings fell. But where shall we get the burnished granite for the headstone and the footstone? I bethink myself now. I imagine that for the head it shall be the sun that stood still upon Gibeon, and for the foot, the moon that stood still in the Valley of Ajalon."

DR. ABBOTT TALKS ON NATURE.

He Speaks of the Thinning of the Plymouth Church Congregation.

An eloquent and scholarly sermon was preached before a large congregation in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, upon the subject of "The Divine Manifestation in Nature." His text was Psalm xix., 3, 4: "There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."

"Nature is voiceless, but she is not dumb," said Dr. Abbott. "She speaks the universal language all ears can hear and all hearts can in some manner understand. Although the Summer begins to thin our congregation, already some have departed for their country seats, and others soon will go, and although Plymouth Church will be kept open during the Summer, even those who remain in Brooklyn will take advantage—wisely, I think, of Sunday for country rest. You will be in the presence of Nature. Will you listen to her voice? And here let me say that it is because you are thus going to be where you can hear Nature's voice that I have chosen my theme this morning on nature as a manifestation of God.

"The poets in all ages have seen something beyond nature; have seen, or thought they saw, some life there. They have peopled the woods and the vales and the mountains and the oceans. They have seen dryads in the forests and fairies in the groves, wrath in the tempest and love in the sunshine, but science has come and has driven the dryads from the trees and the fairies from the groves and the wrath from the tempest. Science has said that when the tempests roar they are not the thunderbolts of Jove; they are only electrical sparks.

"Nature is a great machine; her laws are uniform. She knows no passion; she neither loves nor hates, nor fears, nor accurses; she goes on her way like a great remorseless mechanism.

"I said a moment ago that science had thrown dryads out of the forest and fairies out of the groves; yet, after all, I must take that back. The poets are not dead; science has not strangled them. Science has not put out their eyes, like the Princes in the tower. In the phenomena of nature there is still something more than mere phenomena.

"Are we to think that science tells us the truth, and that poetry is but to amuse us, to play upon our imaginations, to play upon our affections? No, my friends, I believe both science and the poet are right, and that in our faith in God will be found the reconciliation of both. Behind all the phenomena of nature there is life, uniform, habitual. Not a mere transitory life; that it is not one kind of life that is cherished in the sun and dies in the cold, but that there is really in this phenomena a life that is uniform, ruling itself according to great laws; that is what the scientists say.

"Prof. Tyndall some years ago made a statement that created a great sensation, particularly in religious circles, when he said that in matter we find the potency of all life. For my part, I accept his statement that matter is the potency of all life. The fingers of an artist or a sculptor, in handling brush or chisel, are but the reflex of the potency of the soul. The face is made by the soul back of the face. Because there is fire in the eyes, there is fire in the soul. If there are creases in the face, they have been placed there by the soul, from excess of care; your own spirit has made the contour of your face, and made yourself externally that which you are.

"As in nature, there is life within, so it is with man. God Himself is the life of the world. So everything in nature speaks of God, because God Himself is within speaking forth. This is the truth which the poet who wrote the earliest of poems—the first chapter of Genesis—indicated when he wrote: 'God said, Let there be light, and light was.' It was the voice of God speaking.

"Some one has said that the cathedrals of Europe are frozen music and that all nature is the voice of God solidified. And so, in nature speaking, all things that come forth from nature come from Him, because He is one, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Nature is itself uniform, bearing witness that law is in God and God is in law, bearing out the truth that all law is love and all love is law, and that there are no lawless influences in the Divine, infinite, eternal."

Dr. Abbott read copious extracts from the works of Tyndal and of Huxley respecting the laws of nature, and, while he stated that Spixley might be accused of atheistic proclivities, nevertheless their writings upon nature clearly demonstrated the omniscience of God. The embryonic life of plant and animal was a distinct manifestation, said Dr. Abbott, of the will of God.

"So nature," he continued, "giving its testimony and speaking its voice to you of wisdom dwelling within, is a witness to the Divine artist within while uttering outward. You that stand before nature looking at its beauty, look not at clouds that are painted by the sunlight; you are looking at an artist who is interpreting His vision. He is the great artist, and the perfect form of the leaves and the coloring of the flowers are witnesses to the power of God. When this Summer you are looking upon the waves of the ocean, the crest of the mountain, or the gorgeous sunset, remember that you are looking not at material objects, but at the great artist Huxley.

"When you are riding across the continent at forty miles an hour, it is the Father who is pushing the baby carriage, and you are riding it; when you mine the coal, it is the Father who has put it there for your future use. It is God who is doing the drudgery. I know one who says, 'Why did He not do this before? I sometimes think he had done it too soon. To-day the greatest danger to civilization is its material civilization. We are so materially dressed that we are lazy spiritually and intellectually. Our danger is of building an electric wire between us and God, and sitting down on it; of a train running fifty miles an hour before we have an errand to go on it. The material is running ahead of the spiritual. One might almost say, 'Pray God to go slow in his physical benefactions.'"

Dr. Abbott spoke of the manifestations of God's anger and power in electrical storms and cyclones, and said that he perhaps could witness these outpourings of God's power in that they forced him to a realization of the magnitude of the Almighty and brought him to a realization of the transitory nature of this world.

THE BIBLE AS A VAIN BOOK.

Rev. Mr. Blackburn Answers, That is the Declaration of Unbelievers.

In the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer Street, yesterday, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn preached on the text from Isaiah, lix., 1: "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither is His ear heavy that He cannot hear. But your iniquities have separated you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you. That He will not hear."

Dr. Blackburn said: "Humanly speaking, the Bible is a vain book, making promises it cannot fill, leading men to put their trust in a God who has not been able to cope with the difficulties which have confronted Him—a God who has let multiplied thousands go to hell when they might have been saved. For say they: 'Look at Adam. God made him to worship Him and to keep the garden which He had prepared for him, and for the whole race after him.' But God could not keep Adam from sin, so he sinned, and then God had to bring a drouth, and put misery upon him, so that he might propitiate the wrath of the Almighty.

"Again, they say: 'God's arm is shortened, that He could not save the old world before the flood, but had to send the flood and drown the world before He would restore it to a proper basis.'"

Dr. Blackburn then pointed out the decay of morals which resulted in the fall of Babel, and showed where God had to use violent means to eradicate the evils flesh is heir to. Those who claim that God's dealings with man have been a succession of failures, and claim that His arm is shortened and that He cannot save, forget, the preacher said, that it is because of their sinfulness that God refuses to help men, and, too, because they do not ask His help with the right spirit.

The Power Derived from God.

Dr. Parkhurst preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, on the power derived from God and the science of the Holy Spirit. He said that by living up to the divine laws of God and fulfilling certain conditions of the Holy Spirit, we would receive power from God to resist temptation.

"Temptation and the desire to do wrong," said Dr. Parkhurst, "is not inconsistent with a holy, spiritual life." He closed by urging the observance of the commandments of God, which would bestow the influence and blessing of the Holy Spirit.

Farewell to the Old Church.

The parishioners of the old Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday took leave of the edifice that has housed them for half a century. They, with the congregation of St. John's Church, of Fifty-third Street, which has been merged with them, will dedicate next Sunday a new sanctuary in Forty-eighth Street, to be called the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. James M. King, the pastor, preached the farewell sermon yesterday. Bishop Edward G. Andrews assisted in the services.

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OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY

The Return of Good Times Retarded by Silver Agitators.

VIEWS OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Dangerous for a Borrowing Nation to Neglect to Keep Its Credit Good —Labor Agitations Also Harmful.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul passed through here last night on his way home, having just returned from the East. The Archbishop said that he had found everywhere he had been indubitable signs of the return of prosperity. There would be no doubt in his mind that the prosperity would be permanent but for one thing. Asked what the one thing was, he said:

"The present silver agitation might check the period of prosperity which, it seems, is about setting in for us. I speak advisedly and after reflection, and feeling that I may be criticised for what I say. But it is the truth, and what does it matter whether I say it now or later?

"Without entering into the merits of the difficult and intricate questions involved in a discussion of the silver phase, or craze, I would say that so long as there is no international agreement between the great Governments of the world—the commercial nations—an attempt on the part of the United States to return to free coinage of silver would be fatal to our business prosperity.

"The United States is largely a borrowing nation. A new country, undeveloped, is necessarily a borrower of the older nations, and that must positively be taken into consideration when we lightly speak of changing the form of our financial basis.

"It is out of the question that we, by ourselves, can create a silver basis to be accepted by the balance of the world, willynilly. We are an integral part of the general commercial world, extending over every continent, and what we propose or what is proposed by those who favor silver is only feasible on the supposition that the whole commercial world agrees with us to accept a bimetallic standard.

"What we borrow we must receive from abroad, and the foreign capitalists will not invest in our millions of securities if they are to be paid back for their advances in silver, when they can buy the bullion of that metal at 50 cents. They simply will not do it, and it is an absurd folly to imagine that we can compel them to do so.

"I have said that we are necessarily one part of the general commercial world, and whether we like or not we must harmonize with the other parts of that world, far outnumbering us, and if we do not, we alone must bear the consequences. We can only hope to maintain our prosperity by maintaining with them a cordial and honorable entente. This, to me, is the simplest phase of the silver question. It is the easiest way of considering what we should and should not do.

"The way is very plain and clear. We are in no position to stand aloof nor to restore confidence in our business institutions except by agreeing, as we have in the past, as to our financial basis in the marts of the world, where we meet all that is in competition with us, and all which will positively refuse to accept our proposed silver basis as that of the whole world.

"I do not see how there can be any question of the fact involved in my statement of the position of that large commercial world towards us from whom we must borrow money if we desire advance and to attain the eminence which it appears we should have, with wisdom on the part of our rulers and prudence in the political action of our people."

The Archbishop also referred to the labor troubles as another element which might check prosperity's advance, and said:

"I believe there is a general disposition prevailing in all parts of the country to give to labor reasonable wages as soon as the industrial situation will permit. But capital demands absolute safety in doing this and some return. There are of course exceptions to this general rule—here and there capital does go to extremes in treating with labor. But, on the whole, I do not find any disposition but that to remunerate labor fairly where business conditions permit.

"Above all things I believe we should keep our eyes upon the general condition of the country and not that of a specific class. There were many elements leading to the late depression in regard to which we may as well be candid.

"One was the Populistic, semi-Socialistic legislation which was enforced or threatened in many States. It seemed in the eyes of many as if capital was the enemy of the whole country, and the result was that capital disappeared from our midst and the whole country was flat.

"For five or ten years to come we must endeavor to coax capital back, and it is the only safe policy for us to pursue. Both rich and poor are interested alike in the welfare of the whole country, and I have that confidence in all Americans that I believe peaceful representations and actions will gradually do away with all danger of abuse on either the side of capital or labor.

"The violence, angry feelings, unsafe legislation will undermine the whole country. I do not believe these feelings can spread. All that I have heard and seen in the East indicates a great return of the old-time American prosperity."

SCHEME OF ILLINOIS MEN.

They Want a Democratic National Silver Convention.

CHICAGO, May 26.—It is said that the State Democratic Silver Convention at Springfield will elect a certain number of persons who will be authorized to represent the Democrats of Illinois in a National Democratic Silver Convention if one shall be called. A morning paper, commenting on this report, says:

That such a conference or convention has been decided upon has not been announced, and those in a position to know what action has been taken will not discuss the matter. The fact, however, that the State Committee has decreed that the convention will select the delegates is taken as conclusive evidence that arrangements are now under way to get up a national convention.

It is believed it will be extremely difficult to get the National Committee to take such a step. In fact, there is reason to believe that negotiations already have been opened with the National Committee and that a sufficient number of free silverites have not been found to sign a call.

It is understood that if the effort to persuade the Democratic National Committee to call a silver convention shall fail, a national monetary conference will be called by one or the free-silver organizations of the country. The delegation selected at Springfield undoubtedly will be instructed to attend such a convention if no national Democratic convention shall be held.

The men who are at the head of the free-silver movement in Illinois act as though they were prepared to go to any length to save the mine owners, and the belief is gaining ground that they are not working without prospect of financial reward.

They Have Sent for Hervey.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—The free-silver Democrats of Kentucky are getting nervous under the treatment they are receiving from Secretary Carlisle. They have sent to Chicago for Hervey, the man who wrote "Coin's Financial School," to come here and make some free-coinage speeches. It is not known yet whether Hervey will accept the invitation.

Sound-Money Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Ex-United States Senator Edmunds and ex-Controller of the Treasury W. L. Trenholm have accepted the invitation of a number of Philadelphia business men to address a mass meeting at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, in the interest of sound and honest currency.

Six Mile Marching Contest.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 26.—The six-mile marching contest between Company E, Torbert Guards, of this city and Company F of Rahway will take place Saturday night, June 1. Mayor Daly of Rahway and Mayor Rankin of Elizabeth have consented to act as judges of the affair. They will also officiate as starters of the race at Rahway, and then be rapidly driven to this city to take the time at the finish. One company will start fifteen minutes ahead of the other. At the conclusion of the race the Rahway company, together with several prominent invited guests from that place and Elizabeth, will be given a banquet by the Torbert Guards at the Veteran Zouave Armory.

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"RELIGIOUS BOYCOTT" DENOUNCED

The Rev. J. L. Scudder Preaches on the General Assembly's Order Not to License Union Theological Students.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 26.—At the Congregational Tabernacle this evening the Rev. John L. Scudder delivered a prelude on "Religious Boycotts," referring to the recent recommendations of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He said:

"Last week the United States witnessed an eruption of intolerance rarely seen at this end of the nineteenth century. The centre of volcanic disturbance was Pittsburg, and the mouth of the crater was the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. This Assembly forbade the licensing of all students who study or purpose to study at Union Theological Seminary, thus debarring all future graduates of this institution from occupying Presbyterian pulpits. In other words, this Assembly had the distinction of transferring the boycott from the industrial to the religious world.

"Now, the boycott is a cruel weapon in any sphere, but decidedly out of place in the domain of religion, whose cardinal principle is love; and its employment in this instance is severly condemned by all broad-minded people. In this age of light and liberty, they are at a loss to conceive how intelligent men could so far forget themselves as to declare a formal boycott against this venerable and useful institution of learning. People were amazed at this sudden outpouring of fanaticism.

"This action of the Assembly is the injudicious culmination of a long-continued process of persecution, the goal of no very unsainty 'perseverance of the saints.' Inasmuch as candidates for the ministry should be judged by what they are and what they believe, rather than by their attendance upon any particular institution of learning, this recent procedure brings discredit upon the Presbyterian denomination, and is a positive damage to our common Christianity, which, from various causes, is already enduring an unusual strain. As a graduate of Union Seminary, I publicly denounce this unkind, unchristian act, which I am confident by no means represents the sentiments of many Presbyterian churches and a vast multitude of Presbyterian laymen. Protestant Christianity, as a whole, repudiates such bigotry and pities the puerility that gave it birth.

"In pronouncing this boycott, the General Assembly has thrown a boomerang which will certainly return upon the denomination with disastrous effects. It will suffer a loss of its best clientage and a secession of individual churches. Many churches will denounce the fiat of this remarkable Assembly. Their pulpits will continue to be supplied by students from Union Seminary, and if the Presoyteries will not license such men as they see fit to call, the churches will simply sever their connection with the Presbyterian body, and become independent churches of Jesus Christ, like the Congregationalists or Baptists.

"As far as the seminary is concerned, we entertain no fear for its future. It is to be congratulated, for this action of the Assembly is equivalent to emancipation from sectarian control and interference, and assures a broader life, an increased usefulness, and an enlarged constituency. For years the General Assembly has given it a magnificent advertisement, and placed it at last on a lofty pedestal. The institution is attracting the attention of broad-minded and wealthy philanthropists, who are determined by gift and bequest to give it the prominence it deserves."

WIFE'S GRANDMOTHER HIS "FENCE"

Neuheutel Stole Thousands of Yards of Cigar Ribbon from the Firm That Employed Him.

George Neuheutel, of 350 East Forty-sixth Street, who has confessed that he has been systematically robbing his employers, William Wicke & Co., manufacturers of cigar ribbons, 31 Third Avenue, was taken before Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and held in $2,500 for examination May 28.

The firm estimates that Neuheutel stole goods to the value of $6,000. Large quantities of ribbons had been missed for some time. Detectives arrested Nellie Miller, seventy-two years old, a few days later on the charge of having received stolen property. She claimed that she was holding the property for a man in New-Jersey. She refused to give his name. She was indicted by the Grand Jury. The detectives afterward ascertained that she was Neuheutel's wife's grandmother. The robbery was traced to him. He confessed to the detectives.

He said he had been working overtime, and had an excellent opportunity to carry away the ribbon which is wound on reels in lengths of 1,650 yards. Each full reel is worth $50. He gave the stolen property to Mrs. Miller to keep for him.

He said he had disposed of a quantity of it to Jennie Factor of 302 East Second Street. The detectives searched her house and recovered 27,000 yards of the stolen ribbons. Neuheutel told Justice Simms yesterday that he was guilty, but that the amount was exaggerated.

CONEY ISLAND BEGINNING TO BOOM

Nearly 30,000 Orderly Visitors Were There Yesterday.

One of those old-time Sunday crowds that used to flock down to Coney Island when John Y. McKane had full swing was at that resort yesterday. Thre was this difference, however, in the crowd yesterday, that they did not exert themselves much to drop their loose change at the Island.

Almost every stand and place of business opened up yesterday for the season. There were two dozen or more catch-penny game proprietors who were anything but pleased last night at their first day's receipts. The crowd, they said, was a walking, and not a spending, one. Only two concert halls were allowed by the police to open their doors, "Al" B

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Legal Notices	12
Bicycles	6	Legal Sales	12
Billiards	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	12
Business Chances	7	Proposals	12
Business Notices	5	Public Notices	12
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referee's Notices	12
Country Board	6	Rooms Wanted	7
Country Houses	7	Situations Wanted	7
Let	12	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Sporting Goods	6
Dividends	11	Spring and Winter Resorts	6
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	6
Financial	11	Surrogate Notices	12
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:00 P. M.—Black America.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Irish Artist.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:00—Chorus of 1,900.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Puddn'head Wilson.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30 Der Oberstelger.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	5	5
Courts	12	1
Financiel	11	1
Fires in This City	5	5
Marine Intelligence	2	6
Obituary Record	5	2
Post Office Notice	10	4
Real Estate	12	3
Social World	9	4
Telegraphic Brevities	5	1
Washington Weather Forecast	8	5

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

The Great Lottery Man Dead.
Col. Fitzgerald's $2,000 Experience.
The Valkyrie Successfully Launched.
The "Hon. F. Percival" Detained.
Immigrants Kept on Board.
Chief Byrnes's Successor.
Secretary Gresham Has a Relapse.
A Collision on the Grand Banks.
The Danville Lynching Affair.
More Pay for Nailmakers.

Page 2

A Reunion of Quakers.
Park Lawns Littered.
Robbed by Its Cashier.

Page 3

Dr. Talmage Preaches to Soldiers.
Archbishop Ireland on Silver.
Street Car Postal Service.
Policeman Attacked by Roughs.
Talk of a National Silver Convention.
A "Religious Boycott" Denounced.
Wife's Grandmother His Fence.

Page 5

A Victory for Italy's Ministry.
Party Positions in Cuba.
Strong Candidates Needed.

Page 6

To Select Relay Race Teams.

Page 7

Shot Her Lover in a Church.

Page 8

Sunday Memorial Services.
Hebrew Infant Asylum Open.

Page 9

Talk in Berlin of Cabinet Changes.
Foraker Again in Arms.
Ready for the Big Harlem Regatta.
Waiting for Jersey Reform.
A Week of Miss Janet Achurch.
Insurance for Postal Employes.
The Confederate Monument at Chicago.

Page 10

News of the Colleges.

Page 11

Apathy of Presbyterians.

Flourishing Copper Mines.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal.

The copper-mining industry of this State was never in a more flourishing condition than it is to-day. There has been a big rise in the price of copper within the last few months. It will be recalled that this is the "infant industry" which Julius Caesar Burrows tearfully "warned" the Democratic members of the House would be wiped out of existence by "the Democratic monstrosity called a tariff."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	60	57	6 P. M.	59	61
6 A. M.	58	58	9 P. M.	59	58
9 A. M.	62	59	11 P. M.	58	57
12 M.	69	60	12 P. M.	58	57
4 P. M.	62	61			

Average temperature yesterday.....64.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....62.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....63.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

POLITICS AND THE CURRENCY.

Is the currency question political? That is a query which some conservative men of entirely sound views are inclined to answer in the negative. They are also inclined to look with some suspicion on the powerful sound-money agitation now going on throughout the country, thinking that it is ill judged and mischievous to "drag the finances of the United States into politics." As most of the men who show this disposition are precisely of the class who are most deeply interested in sound money, and ought to give their energy and influence and the fruits of their experience and intelligent observation to protecting sound money from all assaults upon it, it is well to examine their views briefly.

To begin with, the query we have put is academic. The currency is in politics, and has been for nearly thirty years. When, at the close of the war, a movement was started to "pay" the bonds in greenbacks, the currency question became a political question. It largely determined the election of President Grant in 1868, and the declaration of Congress in 1869 that the debt should be honorably paid in coin was the close of that phase of it. Then came the inflation movement, from which Gen. Grant's veto saved the country, but this movement stopped the redemption of the greenbacks and contributed largely to the silver movement, which was, indeed, its logical development. The close relation between the two was shown when, in 1878, on the eve of the resumption of specie payments, the Redemption act was amended to prohibit the partial retirement of the greenbacks originally provided for, and requiring their continual reissue and the permanent maintenance of them in circulation. The Bland act of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890 were purely political. There was not the slightest evidence that the majority of the people wanted either one of these acts. They were the result solely of bidding by each of the two great parties for the votes of the silver men, who were believed to hold the "balance of power."

In the next place, not only legislation, but the action of the Supreme Court, has made the currency question political. The court has decided that Congress has the original power at its discretion at any time to issue notes and make them legal tender. It was a monstrous decision. The Constitution confers no such power. The court did not pretend that it did, but found the power in the absurd and revolutionary notion that it was an attribute of sovereignty, and that the United States are sovereign. But until reversed, the decision makes the law, and you can no more keep the currency out of politics when Congress has complete control over it than you could keep the tariff out of politics.

Again, within the last few months an organization of active, energetic, and able politicians has been fiercely at work either to force one or both of the great parties to adopt unlimited silver coinage, or to form a party to carry that policy into effect. If they succeed, the currency or the country will be hopelessly debased, with all the disaster and disgrace inevitable from such a course. They are trying to succeed through votes. They can only be prevented through votes, and votes can be had only by arousing the conscience and instructing the mind of the voters. That is what the sound-money agitation is intended to accomplish. Undoubtedly it would be a great gain for the country if we could get sound money and then keep it beyond the reach of political interference. But that is impossible. The nature of our government does not permit it, and there is no form of government practicable that is, on the whole, any better than ours. It is our duty and our interest to make the best of it. We may enjoy the contemplation of the millennium in our studies or in our bank parlors, but our only chance of any approach to it in practice is in working for it with the people who have the votes.

NOT CAUSED BY LOWER DUTIES.

The advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of the employés of Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers in Philadelphia, recalls the arguments and assertions by which this firm sought to account for and justify the reduction of 10 per cent. which was made at or about the end of the year 1893. The impending revision of the tariff and the proposed slight reduction of the duty on saws, it was said, had compelled the firm to cut off this 10 per cent. We remember that this explanation was published by the high-tariff press, and that the supporters of the McKinley law made all possible use of it.

Now, the truth was that Disston & Sons had been exporting their saws for years and selling them in England, Germany, Australia, and all parts of the world, in open competition with the pauper saws of Europe and without the assistance of any tariff duty whatever. They had been underselling foreign sawmakers abroad, and could undersell them here, without the help of a tariff. The following official figures show the exports of saws and tools for the fiscal years named:

EXPORTS OF SAWS AND TOOLS.

1892	$1,900,444
1893	1,902,423
1894	1,918,068

The decrease of the duties on saws then proposed was slight, and the rates in the present tariff are but a little below those of the McKinley act. A concern which sells large quantities of saws abroad can afford to have the duties on imported saws cut down one-half, or three-quarters, or even to nothing. Undoubtedly the trade of this firm was affected by the depression then prevailing, which had been caused by the operation of the Silver-Purchase act, and we do not say that it was not justified in reducing wages for this reason. But it had not suffered on account of the proposed reduction of duty on saws, and it now proceeds to restore the old wages, although those lower duties, then impending, are now in force and will remain in force for some years to come.

LYNCHING.

With reference to the expressed opinion of prominent persons in the South that the lynching of negroes who are guilty of the crime for which this punishment is commonly inflicted serves much more effectively than the action of the courts as a deterrent, a recent report from Florida should be noted. Three negroes, as to whose guilt there was no room for doubt, were lynched in Ellaville, Fla., on the 18th inst. They had committed an appalling crime. The murder of their victim—the lovely daughter of a well-known resident—had been followed by mutilation. But it appears that within the last six months no less than twelve negroes have been lynched for similar crimes in the vicinity of Ellaville.

There, at least, the administration of lynch law does not seem to have had a deterrent effect. We notice that three negroes were tried by the court in Maysorsville, Miss., last week, for the murder of a white man, were found guilty, and have been sentenced to be hanged on July 3. As the crime was committed in March last, the court has done its work promptly. Legislation and the courts are controlled by the white people in Florida and other Southern States. We suggest to them that the experiment of turning over to the courts negroes guilty of that crime for which the customary punishment is lynching is one worth trying. The action of the courts may serve as a more effective deterrent than the wild justice of Judge Lynch, and at the same time help the reputation of the Southern people with the civilized world.

CHICAGO'S CANAL AND THE WATER OF THE LAKES.

The petitions of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce and of the commercial organizations of other cities on the lower lakes, asking that the Federal Government shall inquire as to the probable effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon lake levels and navigation facilities, together with recent expressions of opinion in the Dominion House of Commons, must attract public attention to certain aspects of this great undertaking about which very little has been said. Chicago has already expended about $10,000,000 upon what is called a canal, although it is really to be a new river, and will expend $10,000,000 more during the next two years, at the end of which time the new waterway will probably be completed. It is proposed that the water of Lake Michigan, drawn through the channel of the little river which flows through the city, (naturally discharging into the lake,) and then following the channel of the new artificial river westward to the Mississippi, shall carry away the city's sewage, thus preserving the water supply from pollution.

The new river is to be about thirty miles long, extending from the South Branch of the Chicago River at Robey Street to Lockport, Ill., not far from Joliet, and on the Desplaines River, a tributary of the Illinois River, which empties into the Mississippi a short distance above St. Louis. With the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the channel lies in the Desplaines Valley, following the course of that stream, for which a new diversion channel is to be constructed for a part of the way. It is to be 160 feet wide at the bottom, and in the rocky sections it is designed for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. In the soft sections, however, its capacity at first is to be only 300,000 cubic feet. The cut in these sections is to be enlarged when the increase of the population of Chicago shall demand this change.

There is some apprehension on the part of the lower lake cities as to the effect of the withdrawal of this water from Lake Michigan. A flow of 600,000 cubic feet per minute is equivalent to about 4 per cent. of the entire discharge through Niagara River. It may be borne in mind that the level of Lake Erie is lower than the level of Lakes Huron and Michigan by about eight feet, and that Huron and Michigan are lower than Superior. Various estimates as to the effect of the projected diversion of water have been made by engineers. One of these estimates is that a diversion of 5 per cent. of the water flowing into Lake Erie would lower the level of that lake nine inches. We understand that the Chicago engineers are of the opinion that the reduction would be from three to five inches. Those who urge that there should be a thorough investigation have in mind not only the drainage canal as it has been planned, but also the possibility that the canal will eventually become a ship channel, and that a much larger quantity of water may then be taken from the lakes. Undoubtedly the people of Chicago are looking forward to the opening of a ship channel to the Mississippi by this route, and it is estimated that for $20,000,000 more a depth of 14 feet could be provided from the western end of the drainage canal to the Mississippi. The feasibility of diverting much more water from the lakes has been freely discussed. Moreover, it is proposed by some that the level and water supply of the lakes shall be controlled either by a dam at the outlet of Lake Superior or by a dam across the Niagara River.

It is quite possible that the cities on the lower lakes have overestimated the injurious effect of the diversion of water at Chicago. As the capacity of the canal for some years to come will probably not exceed 300,000 cubic feet per minute, the effect upon the level will not, we think, be perceptible until a flow of 600,000 feet shall have been established, and even the withdrawal of that quantity may do no harm. Still, in view of the fact that the harbors on Lake Erie are shallow and that the Government has expended large sums in dredging them out, and also because of the various propositions involving the diversion of a volume of water considerably larger than the quantity required by the canal as now planned, it is not surprising that the Government should have been asked to make a careful investigation. The canal lies wholly within the State of Illinois, and is designed to relieve one city in that State, but the people of other States on the lakes have a right to ask the Government to ascertain whether the new waterway will be injurious to them.

STREETS AND TRUCKS.

The hearing announced for to-day on the bill nullifying the efforts of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to prevent the storage of trucks in the streets ought to be well attended. This occasion will be a skirmish in the war between the people and the politicians, in which Col. Waring is fighting for the people. It is their duty and their interest to sustain him. It is quite certain that the politicians will keep up the fight until they are decisively beaten off. They are fighting for their bread and butter. Col. Waring is fighting for public health, public comfort, and public decency. Those who value these things should testify their appreciation of what he has done for them in public as well as in private.

It has been demonstrated that streets cannot be thoroughly cleaned if they are obstructed by trucks. More than that, the practice is indecent and demoralizing, as tending to confirm the tradition which the Commissioner is trying to destroy, that the streets are the appropriate receptacles for any rubbish or any incumbrances which laziness or a desire to save money may lead anybody to deposit in them. The pretenses upon which this bill is advocated and reform resisted are mainly false. Once banish trucks from the streets, and suitable lodgings will be found for them. The department has not acted harshly or oppressively. It has given ample notice, and has enforced penalties only in the cases of contumacious offenders. There is already an establishment that houses over 250 trucks, and such establishments can be multiplied to any extent that the convenience of owners of trucks demands. There is a saving of about $4 a month to the owner of a truck in stabling it in the street, instead of housing it decently, and the objection to the payment of this sum is the only force behind the Sullivan bill, except the hatred of the politicians for an office holder who is trying to serve the public. The public should show its interest in its own case, especially the inhabitants of the tenement house district, who must be well aware of the enormous benefit Col. Waring has conferred upon them in the few months that have elapsed since he took office.

IRON AND GOLD.

The magnitude and importance of the iron industry are so great that the condition of that industry in the furnaces and mills and in the marketing of finished products deserves careful attention at all times, and especially when a country is recovering from a period of depression. The finished-iron trade did not respond quickly this season to the advances in cost at the base of production. A quick response was not to be expected. There was not in sight that increased demand which would justify such an increase of prices as the greater cost of production would require. But now the larger demand is manifest; the higher prices, in many branches of the trade, are paid, and the additional increase of the cost of manufacture—due to higher wages—serves to stimulate, rather than to retard, the buying of finished goods.

"The improvement," says The Iron Age, a leading authority, "has now spread to practically every section of the country, and to every department, with very few exceptions. The consumption is growing, and the demand is certainly very much better, buyers having given up resistance. The majority of them have now turned and are trying to cover for the future, even in those cases where their own business has shown no growth." Large sales of pig iron were made last week at very firm prices. Higher cost of raw materials, higher wages in the great producing district of which Pittsburg is the centre, and the meetings of the makers of finished products who have undertaken to increase their prices by agreement, have stimulated the demand for products, both erude and finished. This demand on the part of wholesale merchants and in certain stages of the manufacturing industry is supported, we are told, by the sudden appearance of large requirements for consumption.

These requirements appear now in the iron and steel industry, as they do also in other industries, because both consumers and merchants have so long observed a hand-to-mouth policy; because stocks have been small and in some instances have been exhausted; because consumers, so to speak, have "worn out their old clothes" and can no longer defer the purchase of new ones; because a general revival of confidence encourages the making of new investments; because the better outlook has induced foreign speculators and investors to expend many millions in the purchase of American bonds and shares, the resulting higher values of which have been beneficial not only to a great many American citizens, but also to powerful consuming corporations.

The lifting lever was first applied at the base of the iron industry in the latter part of March, when, by the bold action of H. C. Frick & Co., (a concern allied to the Carnegie interests,) the wages of 15,000 cokeworkers were increased by 15 per cent. and the price of Western Pennsylvania coke made higher by nearly 50 per cent. A few days later the price of Northwestern iron ore was increased slightly. After a time the pay of the furnace workers in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys and in other districts not far from Pittsburg was enlarged. This was followed by higher wages in the Carnegie works and certain other large manufacturing establishments. The effect upon the prices of the crude products of the Central Western iron region has been an increase of from 10 to 13 per cent., and an impression has come to prevail with many buyers that conditions necessitate a further advance. It is true, however, that for various reasons the increase of price which is or must be the legitimate effect of the higher cost of production at the base has not yet appeared in several branches of the industry. But it seems to be impending there also, and eventually it must take place.

This upward movement in the iron industry must be regarded as one that is exceptionally interesting because it originated at the base of production, at a time when it was not warranted by the actual condition of trade and when, in fact, prevailing sentiment tended rather to discourage than to support it. Still, the initial action was not purely experimental. It was due rather to the exceptional foresight of the men who acted, and to their clear and early perception of the importance and the coming effect of Mr. Cleveland's memorable purchase of gold, and of the terms of the Government's agreement with those from whom the gold was procured.

THE BERKELEY OVAL MEETING.

With the modern tendency of college athletes, not to get together, but to get apart in dual leagues or triple alliances, whose members seem none the less able to quarrel from their efforts at exclusiveness, the annual field meeting of the Intercollegiate Association is always a most welcome event.

The twentieth competition of this association, which took place on Saturday, justified the name it has adopted, by bringing together youth from as far away as the University of Iowa, which sent a worthy representative, and even as the University of California, which supplied a very large body of excellent athletes, both for field and track events. We note, also, that the University of Michigan belongs to the association, while eastward its membership extends as far as Dartmouth, and southward as far as Georgetown. Occasionally colleges distant from the regular place of meeting join the association for a year or series of years, and then drop out when a lack of unusually good athletes is added to the drawbacks of extra time and cost in attending.

In one way and another the Intercollegiate Athletic Association has done an admirable work in the score of years of its existence. It is the only association which brings the young men of our American colleges together, except in the much more restricted leagues and competitions already spoken of. It also furnishes a stimulus to all-around gymnastic training and physical development in the colleges, whether members of the association or not. And, finally, one of the services it renders is that of sticking to New-York as the most convenient and in every way the most suitable meeting ground for intercollegiate exhibitions and contests. It furnishes annually a refutation of the stupid notion, prevailing in some quarters, that it is a place to be avoided by the college youth.

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

In our cable dispatches of yesterday it was reported to be the belief in well-informed circles that Russia is about to move toward the occupation of Corea; that Germany would withdraw from the support of Russia, and that the co-operation of China would be secured. This must be a matter rather of inference than of information. The situation of Russia is well enough known, and her general needs and desires, but the plans of the Russian Government can hardly have been formed, and are still less likely to have been divulged. The claim of Russia for the modification of the Japanese terms of peace with China was very frankly avowed. It was that the permanent possession of Port Arthur and any part of the adjoining mainland by Japan gave that Government the power to deter Russia from the advantages to be obtained by the completion of the trans-Siberian railway. And it is plain enough that if a fortified harbor on the line of Russian maritime progress is dangerous or offensive, the exclusion of Russia from Corea, where she had planned the ultimate terminus of her Asiatic railway system, is much more so. It was only because Russia intended to carry the railway from Vladivostok through Corea, and to reach the Pacific through the Strait of Pe-Chi-Li, that she could not brook Japan at Port Arthur.

But with the consent of Japan ultimately to surrender Port Arthur, the question becomes a much less definite one. Japan does not claim the absolute control of Corea, though she is very likely to exercise it. She merely sustains the independence of that country. Russia can hardly expect to go to war now to resist that claim, or to seize Corea. She may do so in the end, but she is likely to wait until her railway is completed and she can transport her troops and munitions by land to her base of operations at Vladivostok. The rise of Japan to a position of so much authority and power in the East has undoubtedly greatly disturbed the plans of Russia, and must call for a grave readjustment of them; but rashness is not the marked characteristic of the Asiatic department, and a move involving a naval war with Japan would at present clearly be rash.

The Anti-Briggs Association, sometimes called, nobody knows why, the Presbyterian General Assembly, has decided to take control of a score or two of divinity schools, seminaries, and the like, scattered through divers parts of this large country. This is deeply interesting. It will be still more interesting when the score or two of divinity schools, seminaries, and the like decide that they do not propose to be controlled by the Anti-Briggs Association. The most important of them all did this some time ago, and the others can confidently be expected to imitate its action. Then the question of ordination will arise, and vast possibilities open before him who considers what a court would do if asked to compel some duly authorized person to perform that rite against his will.

Ex-President Harrison's complacency in assuming that if votes were changed in the Supreme Court to secure the decision that the income tax law was unconstitutional "there must have been some reason" for the change is likely to be imitated by the Republican newspapers. But how would it have been if Justice Shiras, a Republican appointed by Harrison, had adhered to his reasoning on the first hearing, and Justice Jackson had concluded to vote with Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Field? That change alone would have afforded the alert partisan the opportunity to suggest that the decision was made by a majority of Democrats, and that it might be described as a partisan decision.

AN EX-PRIEST FROM VENEZUELA

Señor Fernando de Ortollak Speaks in Father O'Connor's Church.

The little church conducted by Father James O'Connor, an ex-Catholic priest, at 142 West Twenty-first Street, and known as Christ's Mission, contained an audience of about 100 persons last evening, on the occasion of the first public appearance of Señor Fernando de Ortollak, also an ex-priest, who claims to have been forced to flee from Venezuela to escape persecution. Señor Fernando comes of an old Spanish family. He is the guest of Father O'Connor, and will remain with the latter until he can complete his plans to enter the Protestant ministry and engage in missionary work.

Before introducing him Father O'Connor read a short history of the convert's life and his alleged flight from South America. He said that because of his conversion, Señor Fernando was in danger of his life, and escaped to this country on a private yacht.

The Señor cannot speak English, but talked eloquently in his native tongue, his remarks being interpreted by a friend. He fiercely denounced the Roman Catholic Church. He said he went to Colombia to do missionary work among the Indians, and for the first time was enabled to learn something about Protestantism by association with Presbyterian missionaries. "I have found the true faith at last," he said, "and I want to help to spread it."

Had Copyrighted a Tiger's Yawn.

A somewhat curious suit was recently tried in London, in which the rights of a photographer as against an artist were thoroughly vindicated. The plaintiff, says The Westminster Gazette, was Mr. Gambier Bolton, a Fellow of the Zoological Society, and he sought to recover damages for the infringement of a copyrighted photograph by publication in The Sketch, and, further, an injunction was asked to restrain future publication.

Mr. Willis Chitty, for the plaintiff, said Mr. Bolton had spent much of his life in the Zoological Gardens and in traveling in various parts of the world taking photographs of wild animals of many kinds. In this way he had formed a collection of some 3,000 photographs, and he had formed it at great expense and considerable personal risk. Among others, he took at the Zoological Gardens a photograph of a tigress yawning. The difficulty in that particular case was that the tigress was asleep, and he had to wait for hours and hours until she should awake and yawn, and then there was great doubt as to whether the yawn could be caught at a proper attitude. He registered the photograph. It would be shown that the defendant, Mr. Aldin, made a sketch of this photograph, and sold it for publication. It was published in The Sketch, and such publication, it was said, would be likely to prejudice the right of the plaintiff in his photographs, which were used largely by artists of high standing who wished to study wild animals in various attitudes.

Evidence was given that the tigress in question had a cancerous mouth, and the tigress in the sketch had the same complaint. J. P. Nettleship, artist and animal painter, expressed his opinion that the published sketch was taken from the plaintiff's photograph. It was admitted that the defendant's sketch was sold for £3. There was other evidence that the publication of the sketch would be likely to affect seriously the sale of the plaintiff's photographs.

Counsel for the defense, upon the conclusion of the evidence, submitted that the plaintiff had made out no case.

Mr. Justice Grantham said he had no doubt that the sketch was taken from the photograph, and that there was an infringement of copyright. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff for an injunction, and he awarded him one penalty of £10 and £40 damages.

Queer Prophecy of an English Judge.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

At the Southwestern Police Court yesterday, Alice King, twenty-five, an inmate of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, was charged before Justice Cluer with breaking a window at that establishment and assaulting Annie Elizabeth Hitch, the labor mistress. The prisoner refused to go to bed, broke a pane of glass in the ward, and struck the labor mistress a blow in the face. Although young in years the prisoner was known as a most incorrigible woman, quite beyond reform. At different times during the past few years she had broken as many as 100 panes of glass at the workhouse, and for these acts of wilful damage and other acts of refractory conduct she has suffered several terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to a considerable period. She had refused to remain in situations found for her, and was on one occasion sent to prison under the Vagrancy act for refusing to maintain herself, and in this way making herself chargeable to the rates. Mr. McGowan, the court missionary, had interested himself on her behalf, but without any desired effect. Although incorrigible in this respect her character was free, so Mr. McGowan said, from any signs of immorality.

Justice Cluer observed that her condition seemed to be hopeless. In a thousand years hence, he said, people would become civilized and would put all useless persons in a lethal chamber, such as are to be found at the Dogs' Home. The prisoner was of no use, but under the present laws he could only sentence her to prison for twenty-one days with hard labor—which he did.

A Duke Who Collects "Duffers."

From The London Figaro.

The Duke of Coburg's appearance at Christie's auction rooms has led to some wonderful paragraphs about his talents as a bric-à-brac hunter and an extravagant enlargement on his collection of silversmithery. It is quite true that the Duke prefers to do his own prowling and picking up of unconsidered trifles, and that he has a large collection of silver cups. It is well known in the trade, however, that the Duke is not a connoisseur, and that his silver ships are nearly all duffers. Wherever he was stationed certain men in the "sham" business used to proceed and plant duffers for him to discover. Quite a large business was done in this way for many years, with the result that what is supposed by many to be a fine collection is mainly composed of wrong-uns which, except for their association, are quite valueless save to the gentlemen who deal in this kind of new-old curiosities.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR GRADUATES

Forty-five Harvard Students Who Will Receive from $150 to $300 a Year—The Coming Pi Eta Play.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—Announcement of forty-five graduate scholarships has been made. These vary from $300 to $150 annually. Most of the appointees have already passed at least one year in the Harvard Graduate School, though there are a few seniors of especial promise who have appointments. Following is the complete list:

The Shattuck Scholarships, founded in 1854, with an income of $300 each:

Jonathan Bailey Browder, A. B., Vanderbilt University, 1892; A. M., ibid., 1893; first year graduate school; Shattuck scholar; classical philology. (Reappointment.)

George Davis Chase, A. B., 1889; first year graduate school; classical philology.

Francis Franklin Davis, S. B., Haverford College, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; first year graduate school; Shattuck scholar; mathematics. (Reappointment.)

Frank Edgar Farley, A. B., 1893; A. M., 1894; second year graduate school; assistant in English; English and Germanic philology.

James Thomas Fugh, A. B., University of North Carolina, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; instructor and graduate student University of North Carolina; classical philology.

Frederick Hollister Safford, S. B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1888; A. M., Harvard, 1894; second year graduate school; Townsend scholar; mathematics. (Promotion.)

Frederick Wilson Truscott, A. B., Indiana University, 1891; A. M., Harvard, 1894; second year graduate school; Shattuck scholar; Germanic philology. (Reappointment.)

The Thayer Scholarships, founded in 1857, with an income of $300 each:

Asa White Kenney Billings; senior, Harvard College; physics.

Howard Hamblett Cook, A. B., 1893; A. M., 1894; second year graduate school; Thayer scholar; economics. (Reappointment.)

Benjamin Minge Duggar, S. B., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, 1891; S. M., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, 1892; A. B., Harvard, 1894; second year graduate school; Townsend scholar; botany. (Promotion.)

Martin Hill Ittner, Ph. B., Washington University, Missouri, 1892; S. B., ibid., 1894; first year graduate school; university scholar; chemistry. (Promotion.)

Herbert Spencer Jennings, S. B., University of Michigan, 1893; first year graduate school; assistant in zoology; zoology.

John Daniel Logan, A. B., Dalhousie University, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; A. B., Harvard, 1894; first year graduate school; Derby scholar; philosophy. (Promotion.)

Edwin Gordon Parker, A. B., McGill University, 1892; A. M., Harvard, 1894; second year graduate school; Thayer scholar; English. (Reappointment.)

Milton Brockett Porter, S. B., University of Texas, 1892; first year graduate school; mathematics.

Wilbur Henry Siebert, A. B., Ohio State University, 1888; A. B., Harvard, 1889; A. M., ibid., 1890; graduate school, 1889-90; instructor, Ohio State University; history.

William Henry Snyder, A. B., Colby University, 1885; A. M., ibid., 1888; A. M., Harvard, 1888; graduate school, 1887-8; instructor Worcester Academy; geology.

The Townsend scholarships; founded in 1861, four with an income of $250 each and one with an income of $200.

Donald Frank Campbell, A. B., Dalhousie University, 1890; A. B., Harvard, 1894; first year graduate school; mathematics.

William Preston Few, A. B., Wofford College, South Carolina, 1889; A. M., Harvard, 1893; third year graduate school; Townsend scholar; English and Germanic philology. (Reappointment.)

Bruce Fink, S. B., University of Illinois, 1887; S. M., ibid., 1894; first year graduate school; botany.

Oscar Quick, senior, Harvard College; physics.

Charles Worthen Spencer, A. B., Colby University, 1890; graduate student, University of Chicago, 1892-4; Columbia College, 1894-5; history and government.

The Gorham Thomas Scholarship, founded in 1865, with an income of $200:

John Angus MacVannel, A. B., University of Toronto, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; graduate student of Cornell University; philosophy.

The Toppan Scholarship, founded in 1868, with an income of $300:

Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, A. B., 1894; first year graduate school; university scholar; economics. (Promotion.)

The James Savage Scholarship, founded in 1878, with an income of $300.

Herbert Vincent Neal, A. B., Bates College, 1890; A. B., Harvard, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; second year graduate school; assistant in zoology; zoology.

The George and Martha Derby scholarship; founded in 1881, with an income of $250:

Harry George Parker, A. B., William Jewell College, 1893; A. M., ibid., 1894; first year graduate school; chemistry.

The Charles Haven Goodwin scholarship; founded in 1889, with an income of $300:

Arthur Winfred Hodgman, A. B., 1890; A. M. 1893; third year graduate school; Savage scholar; classical philology. (Transference.)

The University scholarships, with an income of $150 each:

Olin Hanson Basquin, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1892; A. B., Harvard, 1894; physics.

Max Benshimol, senior, Harvard College; classical philology.

John Henry Boynton, A. B., 1890, A. M., 1894; second year graduate school; assistant in English; English and modern philology.

Henry Walter Bunn, A. B., Yale, 1894; graduate student Yale; English literature.

Frederick Carlos Ferry, A. B., Williams, 1891; A. M., ibid, 1894; first year graduate school; mathematics.

Robert Jay Forsythe, A. B., 1894; first year graduate school; assistant in chemistry; chemistry.

Frederick Orville Grover, A. B., Dartmouth, 1890; A. M., ibid., 1893; first year graduate school; botany.

Frederic Putnam Gulliver, A. B., 1893; A. M., 1894; third year graduate school; Townsend scholar; geology. (Transference.)

Robert William Hall; senior; Sheffield Scientific School; zoology.

Henry Budd Howell, A. B., Lafayette, 1886; A. M., ibid., 1889; Superintendent of Schools, Phillipsburg, N. J.; education and teaching.

Arthur Roberts Nash, S. B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890; first year graduate school; university scholar; physics. (Reappointment.)

Watson Nicholson, A. B., Leland Stanford, Junior University, 1892; first year graduate School; history.

Norman Coleman Riggs; student, University of Missouri; mathematics.

Macy Millmore Skinner, A. B., 1894; first year graduate school; Townsend scholar; assistant in Semitic; Semitic languages and history. (Transference.)

Victor Staley, A. B., University of Wisconsin, 1893; A. M., ibid. 1894; Greek student, Yale; Sanskrit.

A MINISTERIAL VICTORY

Result of the Elections Throughout Italy Yesterday.

MANY DISTRICTS RETURN CRISPI

No Disorder Reported in the Elections, Except in Naples, Where Three Persons Were Wounded.

ROME, May 26.—Elections for members of the new Chamber of Deputies were held throughout Italy to-day. At this hour, 6:50 P. M., the results in only a few districts are known. Keen interest prevails, and the streets in the vicinity of the newspaper offices are crowded with people eager to learn the outcome of the political battle. It is known that despite the fierce opposition of the Coalitionists, Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, has been elected from the Fifth Electoral College of Rome, defeating the Sicilian Socialist, Giuseppe de Felice-Giuffrida.

Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, has been re-elected from the Third College. The other three Roman districts elect one supporter of the Ministry and two Radicals.

Admiral Morin, Minister of Marine, and Signor Sonnino, Minister of the Treasury, are both re-elected.

Signor Crispi, who stood in several districts, was returned by the Second Electoral College of Palermo, the district he formerly represented, defeating Barbato, a Socialist recently condemned by a military tribune. The Prime Minister was also returned from one of the Naples districts, and from Termini Imerese. Barbato, the Socialist above mentioned, was elected in the Rimini district.

The returns at 5 P. M. showed the election of twenty-nine Ministerialists and twenty-five others of all shades of opposition. The rural voters largely supported the Government party, while the Opposition received their strongest support in the large towns. Many rebailots will be necessary.

Ex-Prime Minister, the Marquis di Rudini, was re-elected in the Caccamo district of Palermo.

Signor Brin, some time Minister of Foreign Affairs, was again returned from the First District of Turin.

The well-known Radical, Matteo Imbriani, who, in the last Chamber, sat for the District of Corato, Naples, was returned to-day from the District of San Severo, Province of Foggia.

Advices from the provinces at 11:30 P. M. show that great excitement over the results of the elections prevails everywhere. The day passed without disorders, excepting an affray in Naples, in which three persons were wounded.

The scrutiny of the ballots continues. The returns thus far received show that all the members of the Cabinet have been re-elected. Signor Crispi has been returned by several of the Electoral Colleges or districts of Sicily, in which he stood as a candidate.

Barbabo, the Socialist leader, was elected in Milan and in several districts in the Romagna.

Felice Cavallotti, the leader of the Extreme Radicals, was defeated in Cortcolona, but was elected in Piacenza.

The polls closed at 4 o'clock. Signor Crispi's party in a majority of cases secured the election of their followers as electoral officials at the polling stations, indicating that they will probably have a majority of the actual poll. Signor Crispi's vote in Rome was 920, to 720 for de Felice-Giuffrida.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that at 10 o'clock to-night the returns showed the election of eighty-three Ministerialists and fifty-five candidates of the Opposition. Ex-Prime Minister Giolitti has been re-elected in Dronero, and Signor Zanardelli, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, in Iseo.

FIGHTING IN FRENCH GUIANA

Chief Cabral and Sixty of His Followers Killed in the Battle.

PARIS, May 26.—M. Chautemps, Minister of the Colonies, has received a cable dispatch from the Governor of French Guiana, reporting severe fighting.

The dispatch narrates that some Brazilian adventurers captured and robbed a Frenchman named Trajane, a settler on the boundary. Other Frenchmen had been similarly treated, and consequently the Governor sent the dispatch vessel Bengali and a number of marines to restore order. When the vessel reached Mapa, fifteen boatloads of marines went up the river fifteen miles. Capt. Lunier and some of the marines landed, and the Captain, carrying a flag of truce, proceeded, with Sergeant Siegler and Sergeant Destoux, toward the village where Trajane was held, intending to demand his release.

When they came into the presence of the chief, Cabral, the latter treacherously fired at Capt. Lunier and ordered his followers to shoot the Frenchmen. A general fusillade was opened on them from all the houses in the village. Lieut. Destoux, hearing the firing, hurried to the village from the river with a company of marines, and a conflict followed that lasted two hours. Chief Cabral and sixty of his followers were killed.

The five French killed were Lieutenant Lunier, and twenty wounded. The dead and wounded were taken to the Bengali, which then returned to Cayenne, where the dead were buried with military honors. M. Chautemps is now conferring by cable with the Governor regarding the measures to be taken in the matter.

BISMARCK FAVORS CRUISERS.

He Is Confident that Germany Will Never Again Be Divided.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, May 26.—Replying to a deputation that visited him from Holstein, Prince Bismarck said that, with age and infirmity, he would avoid the reception of national demonstrations, if it were not necessary to fortify that feeling by practice, but that he had always enjoyed the national displays.

In the course of his remarks the ex-Chancellor declared that since 1848 two questions had troubled the German mind—the Schleswig-Holstein question and that of the German fleet. Both were inseparably interwoven. Germans must be thankful that the Danes, by their arrogance, aroused German opposition to the climax of solving the Holstein question and the entire German question.

Prince Bismarck expressed himself as being in favor of building cruisers rather than a large number of iron-clad war ships. In conclusion he declared that it can now be safely said that Germany would never again be divided.

WANTS WAR DECLARED ON TURKEY

The Sultan's Advisers Urge a Scheme for Armenian Reform.

LONDON, May 26.—In the course of his sermon delivered in the City Temple to-day, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., said that he had not attended the meetings in London to protest against the Armenian outrages, for the reason that those meetings would not come to anything. It was the time for action, he declared, and the only action to be taken was a war against Turkey. Such a war would be the most holy, humane, and righteous one the world had ever known.

The Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying it is understood that a majority of the Sultan's advisers have urged his acceptance of the scheme for Armenian reforms submitted by the powers, and that the Grand Vizier opposes the plan.

John Dillon's Appeal to Irishmen.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Speaking in this city to-day, Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader, said that the Irish Parliamentary Party had made unceasing efforts to secure the release of the Irish political prisoners. He declared that Irishmen should not vote for the Liberal candidates at the general election, unless home rule was placed at the forefront of their programme.

Two of the Crew Were Drowned.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 26.—The steamer Arundo arrived here to-day with her bow damaged. She reports that she was in collision in the English Channel with the steamer Monton, injuring her so badly that she sank. Two of the Monton's crew were drowned.

The Usual Communist Display.

PARIS, May 26.—The usual annual Communist display was made to-day in the Cemetery Père Lachaise. There was no disorder. The police cleared the cemetery when Deputy Vaillant attempted to address the mob.

The United States as Arbitrator.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to The Central News from Paris denies the report that the United States will act as arbitrator in the dispute between France and Venezuela.

DUEL ON THE STEPS OF A CHURCH

One of the Combatants Killed Instantly, and the Other So Seriously Wounded That He Will Die.

VERSAILLES, Ky., May 26.—At noon to-day, the steps of the Troy Presbyterian Church, seven miles south of here, were converted into a duelling ground, George B. Montgomery killing his brother-in-law, Archibald Riley, and being himself mortally wounded by Riley.

The murder was the culmination of a sensation that upset high society in the Blue Grass Section three years ago, when, it is said, Riley betrayed Montgomery's sister, and fled to Mississippi. He was brought back, and, at the point of a pistol, forced to marry the girl. He immediately deserted her, and did not return to these parts until recently.

Both men attended church to-day. There was a large congregation present, the church having the most cultured and aristocratic membership in this part of the State. Neither man saw the other until after the service, when they met face to face on the steps. Both began firing at once, and did not stop until one was dead, with five bullets in his body, and the other was dying, with an ugly wound just above the heart.

The congregation became panic-stricken at once, and the wildest confusion resulted. Scores of ladies fainted, and several were badly trampled in the stampede. The entire thing was done so quickly that no one thought of interfering. Both men were astoundingly cool and deliberate. Neither is thought to have said a word before firing, nor to have made the slightest attempt to shield himself from the other's bullets. After firing the last shot, Montgomery turned to the bystanders and said: "Gentlemen, I hated to do this, but was compelled to; my conscience is now easy."

Riley was thirty years of age. Montgomery is twenty-nine, and unmarried.

It is said that Riley had threatened Montgomery's life, and both men have been carrying pistols for each other.

A BIMETALLIC PRONUNCIAMENTO

Silver Men in Memphis Issue a Call for a National Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—The Bimetallic League of Tennessee, a body composed for the most part of inconsequential persons, has issued a pronunciamento in the shape of an address to the people of the United States—a wild, ranting, illogical, and incoherent jumble of words, full of abuse of everybody and everything which stands for national credit and honest money. The address closes with a call for a national silver convention, to be held in Memphis June 12 and 13. The text of the address follows:

The arch enemies of the agricultural and producing classes of our country, moved by greed and encouraged by avarice, have conspired to transfer the essentially governmental function of issuing and controlling the money volume of the Nation to a system of banking corporations, full of the vice of class legislation, and void of any virtue which commends it to the consideration of a patriotic citizen.

Undaunted by the failure to secure the sanction of the American Congress, the promoters of this nefarious scheme have bodily taken the initiatory step to attain the object of their conspiracy. Backed by the great power of exhaustless wealth and the influence of high official position, they have publicly convened in the City of Memphis and openly declared their purpose. They demand that the constitutional and inherently sovereign right to issue money be delivered into their hands. They hesitate at no deception; they scruple at no fraud. Knowing the innate integrity of our people, they prate of "honest money." Appreciating our aversion to paternalism, they say the "Government must go out of the banking business."

They hope and believe that we will not stop to consider that to exact a dollar, which by vicious legislation they have made to cost the debtor twice as much labor and double the amount of produce as the one promised, is not "honest." They expect the American people to accept as true the statement that the money of the Constitution established by the fathers is dishonest for no other reason save the dicta of their illustrious accomplices and plastic tools. They hope that the people will ignorantly confound the sovereign prerogative and the bounden duty of the Government to coin money and establish a system of uniform weights and measures with the business of loans and discounts inherently appropriate to the occupation of the private citizen.

They think that we will forget that the true question is not whether the Government shall get out of the banking business, but whether the banks shall go out of the Government business. Thus they design by the aid of public apathy to rivet the chains which will make free men slaves.

To the end that their hopes may meet with disappointment, and their conspiracy with failure, that the toiling masses of our people may be saved from an industrial serfdom more cruel and degrading than chattel slavery, something must be done to meet their cunningly directed and insidious assaults. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our foe is unscrupulous, his greatest victory was achieved by stealthy and corrupt legislative legerdemain, disgraceful to the men who planned it discreditable to the people's representative and who failed to detect it. The crime of 1873 cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis.

That the people may come together and take counsel of each other, it has been deemed expedient to call together a convention to assemble at Memphis on the 12th and 13th days of June, 1895. Every community, every city and town, and every State in the Union is earnestly requested and cordially invited to send delegates to that convention. Every vicinity is urged to organize bimetallic clubs, and every club should be represented. It is proposed that this convention shall voice the sentiments of the people. Their country needs their best thoughts, their most careful deliberation, and energetic action. They have no money to employ hireling emissaries to drum up delegates from Cotton Exchanges and Boards of Trade. Their own intelligent patriotism is the only fund to which they can appeal.

The object of this convention is to formulate some definite plan of future action; to give direction to the overwhelming volume of public sentiment favoring a return to our own and establishing our independence of alien financial institutions; to devise means for such a campaign of education that hereafter it will be possible to elect only such men to the legislative and executive offices of the Nation as are unawed by power and unbought by spoils.

The address is signed by W. N. Brown, President, and D. H. Archibald, Secretary.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William A. Darling.

William A. Darling, who was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, died last night at his home, 80 East Seventy-second Street, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Darling was for many years a prominent figure in public life. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, and a member of the Union League, of which he was also one of the founders. He was for eleven years President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and was President of the Murray Hill Bank at the time of his death. During Gen. Grant's Administration he held, under Arthur, who was at that time Collector of the Port of New-York, the office of Appraiser.

Mr. Darling was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 27, 1817. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

—Mrs. Louise Parsons Hopkins of Newburyport, Mass., died yesterday. She was for years Supervisor of Schools in Boston, and she had considerable reputation as a lecturer. She leaves a husband, two sons, and three daughters.

The Press Club League Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and alternates to the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, to be held in this city on June 11, 12, 13, and 14, has practically completed its work. No expense is to be spared to make the convention the greatest gathering of newspaper workers ever held in this country.

The convention will be opened on Tuesday, June 11, at 10 A. M., in Independence Hall. Mayor Warwick, on behalf of the city, will welcome the delegates to the city. Early in the day a reception will be tendered to the women of the party at the rooms of the Pen and Pencil Club, the organization of the newspaper writers of Philadelphia. Later in the day a reception and promenade concert are to be given by the Mercantile Club, which has just completed what is one of the handsomest clubhouses in America. This will be one of the most elaborate affairs given in Philadelphia. Tuesday will be concluded with "A Night in Bohemia" at the Pen and Pencil Club. Only those that have enjoyed the distinction of attending one of these "nights" can appreciate the unique treat that is in store for the visitors.

A Girl Struck by a Bicycle.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 26.—Alfredda Smith, seven years old, of 39 School Street, was knocked down to-night by a bicycle ridden by William Blauvelt, living on the same street. The child received a bad cut on the forehead. Blauvelt was arrested.

PARTY POSITIONS IN CUBA

Home Rule the Demand of All Intelligent Citizens.

GEN. CAMPOS NOW TRYING DIPLOMACY

He Has Found the Putting Down of the Revolution by Spanish Arms Not So Easy as He Imagined It Would Be.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

HAVANA, May 22.—The Government claims to have absolute proof of the death of Marti, but Cubans here declare that the body must be viewed by others than Spanish army officers before the identity is established. Marti's aged mother, who lives here, and her nephew have asked the Government to bring the remains here for final interment. The finding of the watch and private correspondence, and the further identification when the body was disinterred at Ramanganaguas is claimed by Col. Sandaval to have completed the proof of Marti's death, and it is doubtful if the Government will proceed any further in the matter.

Marti's private letters, which were captured at the battle of Dos Rios, were from Cubans in this city, Santiago, and Holguin. The writers are now under surveillance by Government officials, but no arrests have been made.

The American newspaper correspondent who was reported killed in the Dos Rios fight is probably a young man named Woodward, who arived at Santiago about a month ago. He represented The New-York Morning Journal and one or two other papers. He went into the interior on May 6. He said he was going to join Maceo, Gomez, and Marti, who were then together at Banabacea, about thirty miles north from Santiago. He knew nothing of the country, the people, or the language, and I warned him of the risk he ran. He was taken to the insurgent camp by a mulatto, who carried messages through the lines. Woodward has not been heard from since May 6, and in all probability met his death with Marti.

Aside from the killing of Marti and the reverses at Dos Rios, Spain has accomplished very little toward putting down the rebellion with force of arms, and Martinez Campos has now decided to try diplomacy as well. When he arrived at Cuba about six weeks ago he proclaimed war, vigorous, relentless war. No promise of righting wrongs was made, no hope of instituting reforms was held out. The Marshal of Spain said he had come to crush out the rebellion, and when that was done and quiet restored he would use his influence to have put in practice the reforms which had passed the Spanish Cortez some months ago.

He has found the insurrection far more serious than he at first supposed, and he has now decided to institute the reforms at an early day, with the hope of disarming the insurgents of the claim, which wins them both sympathy and support, that Spain refuses all reforms. During his recent visit to this city Gen. Campos had interviews with Cubans who are recognized as leaders of the Autonomist and Reform Parties. To them he imparted his intention to carry into effect the reform bill. This measure is a compromise affair, was passed by the Cortez when it was seen that another revolution was brewing. Spain had failed to keep her promises made at the close of the last war, and the Cubans were getting ready to fight again. The reforms were passed, but have not been put in practice.

Spain has held them back as a mother withholds a sugar plum from an unruly child, but the behavior of the infant has grown worse instead of better. Now, Campos will grant the reforms, and, with his projected railroads and other improvements, he hopes to win with the soft glove of diplomacy what he cannot effect with the gauntlet of steel.

The effect will undoubtedly be marked on Cubans who have been teetering on the fence for two months—they will fall on the side that those who are already in arms at the eastern end of the island will not stop fighting for the trifling reforms that are promised. They say that if it is only by fighting that they can wring reforms from Spain, they will keep up the strife until they wrest independence from her. Even if complete autonomy were offered now, it is a question whether the men in arms would stop fighting. The loss of Marti is a serious blow to them, but it intensifies their hatred of the Spaniards, and they will fight with more heart than ever. If the efforts to keep the Cubans to the westward of Santiage Province from joining the rebels in the field, Campos will have accomplished much, for there is no question but that thousands are awaiting a favorable opportunity to go to the woods.

The chief leaders of the three recognized political parties—the Autonomist, the Reform, and the Conservative—have declared for Spain and against the present rebellion. The Spanish residents form the Conservative and the bulk of the Reform Party. The Cubans are Autonomists, or home rulers, when they vote, but the action of the central body of this party has resulted in many desertions, for every Cuban is a separatist at heart. In the Santiago province the Autonomist Party has repudiated the action of the central body. No election has been held recently and there is no means of learning the numerical strength of the parties.

The position of the Autonomist Party in regard to the insurrection is best stated by Rafael Montoro, the leader of the party, a Deputy in the Spanish Cortez from Puerto Principe Province, and political editor of El Pais. He said:

"Conditions now differ from those which prevailed at the time of the last revolution. There are very few Cubans of intelligence or influence who desire an appeal to arms. Cuba is not ready for separation, and if the separatists were to have their way Cuba would suffer revolutions and disorder. The future of Cuba, the prosperity and advancement of her people depend upon the success of the principles of the Autonomist Party. This party desires Cuba to be placed in the same relation to Spain that Canada occupies to Great Britain. We demand home rule in all our affairs except the army and navy and foreign relations. The reforms which have been passed by the Cortez are by no means all that we desire; but they are a great advance over present and past conditions.

"The rebellion in the eastern province is a mistake. It cannot succeed. It is mostly a negro revolt, its leaders are nearly all men of color, its chief General, Maceo, a resident of another country. We expect the reforms already passed to be inaugurated at an early day, and afterward we hope for further reforms and laws which will allow us closer relations with the United States, to which country we look for a market for our products, and from which we desire to obtain material for our own consumption."

The position of the Separatists is stated by a gentleman of influence and standing whom I interviewed, but whose name is withheld for obvious reasons.

"What all true Cubans desire," he said, "is home rule. The reforms passed by the Cortez, and which are still withheld, do not give us that, and do not satisfy any one but the Spaniard and the office holder. An Administrative Council is to be formed, one-half of the members of which are to be elected and one-half to be appointed by the Crown, the Governor General to have the power of veto. This Consejo de Administration, as it is called, will be more Spanish than Cuban, and is to have charge of public works, posts, instruction, and a separate budget. Local taxes are to pay for these departments. The Custom House, lotteries, and all general revenues are to be controlled by Spain, and the income retained by her. In short, the kind of home rule offered to Cuba consists of a lot of additional Spanish office holders, increased taxes to pay them, and the partial control of public works, instruction, and the poor, with the privilege of supporting these departments by taxing themselves while Spain takes care of the main revenues.

"Our lot would be worse instead of better. What we want is release from the protection party of Spain, and an opportunity to exchange products with the United States. Ninety per cent. of what we produce goes there, and 90 per cent. of what we need for consumption is raised there. We are at the mercy of the Spanish commercial houses, who export German, French, and English products as Spanish and make us pay twice what we would have to pay in the United States.

"It is my honest belief that Spain will never win this war by force of arms. She must grant absolute autonomy. Not until then will the war cease. The cry that it is a negro rebellion is Spain's attempt to keep white men at home. It is not a negro rebellion, for them are the men of the movement."

In this city many Cubans say they will go out if the rebellion comes this way. At present they do nothing but talk. At the eastern end of the island, matters are different. The entire province of Santiago, with the exception of the fortified towns, is in arms. The insurgents, who numbered 3,000 when Campos landed, now number 8,000. They are constantly gaining recruits. Sugar grinding has ceased on all the plantations, and idle negroes, attracted by free beef and a roving life in the mountains, are joining the different bands. White men from the towns and cities are also going out.

These men form only a bushwhacking army, but with the climate, the impregnable mountain retreats, and the impenetrable forests on their side, they can defy Spain for months, and for years if need be. Battles are fought only from ambush, or when they can surprise the Spaniards in a poor position.

The insurgents are now fairly well armed. They have captured many rifles and large quantities of ammunition from the Spaniards. The filibustering expeditions about which so much is printed do not materialize. Whether their projectors pocket the money, or whatever becomes of them, is not known in the insurgent camps. Maceo is very anxious for arms and ammunition from abroad, as he can now get more recruits than he can arms.

Puerto Principe is counted upon by the insurgents to spread the rebellion west. Martinez Campos claims to be confident that Principe will not rise. He has, however, thrown large bodies of troops into the province. Several of the bands which have formed there in the last fortnight have united under Castillo. One of these bands is led by Don Luis Lagomasino, a prominent physician, and a man of wealth. Other bands are headed by Mabel, Munoz, and Rereguiz, three noted bandits. The rebels in Puerto Principe are mostly whites; in Sanitage they are nearly all blacks.

Spain has sent over 20,000 regular troops, and is preparing to send more. The hospitals at Santiago, Guantanimo, Manzanillo, and Havana are filled with sick soldiers. Most of them are down with malarial fever. A few have yellow fever. The rainy season has now begun, and the yellow fever will increase rapidly. There are now fifteen cases at Santiago out of the 450 soldiers in hospital. Here there are ten cases out of 100 soldiers. Smallpox is now epidemic in Havana, but as only a few soldiers are stationed here, it will not affect military operations. The insurgents count upon the climate killing more Spanish soldiers with fevers than they will with bullets.

The war, from a military standpoint, lacks interest. Big battles will not be fought, and strategy will not be displayed. Unless Spain succeeds by diplomatic means, the war will be long continued, and will be one of endurance. It will cost Spain many millions of money and the time of many thousands of men to retain Cuba, even for a few years. Eventually, Cuba's destiny is either independence or annexation.

Martinez Campos has no use for the American war correspondent. He has muzzled the Spanish and Cuban press, and would muzzle that of the United States if he could. His recent order was to shoot down any correspondent who crosses to the insurgent lines. The Spanish officials were very courteous to the American correspondents at first, but when they found that their carefully doctored reports of encounters with the insurgents were not accepted as the truth, the correspondents preferring to get at the real facts themselves, the Spaniard was wroth. The programme of keeping the Cubans generally ignorant of what was being done in the eastern district was interfered with. In the last war all American papers were contraband. Not desiring to go to that extreme in these more liberal days, the order has been issued to shoot any correspondent who comes from a rebel camp. Spain makes this order, although she refused to admit that she has a rebellion on her hands. Officially, there exists no reason to prevent an American subject from visiting any portion of the Spanish domain; but, unofficially, Spain's Generals have orders to shoot any correspondent who goes outside of the fortified towns held by the authorities in the Santiago province.

Spain has no justification for such a brutal order in this, the latter end of the nineteenth century, but that she has had some provocation cannot be denied. If the representative of a New-York newspaper, who debauched his calling by carrying a large sum of money from the insurgent camp to the United States, had been put in jail as a spy, he would have got his deserts, and there would have been little regret among the reputable newspaper men who went to the seat of war to obtain legitimate news, and who have run some risks to place the true situation before the American public. But as the Spanish Army operates without established sentinel lines, and even the insurgent scouts pass and repass without difficulty, the correspondents will probably visit the interior whenever occasion requires it.

J. FRANK CLARK.

MARTI'S DEATH NOT YET CREDITED

Arms Carried to the Insurgents in a Funeral Procession.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—A private letter received in this city states that the report of Marti's death is not credited. The writer of the letter visited the family of Marti on the 24th, and was informed that they had good reasons to believe the report was false. Passengers by the steamship Mascotte last night, however, state that the report is believed in Havana.

La Lucha, of the 23d, published a letter from Marti's wife requesting that she be allowed to view the body of her husband. This request was refused by Gen. Arderius, Governor of Havana.

The steamship Mexico arrived at Havana on the 24th from Gibara with one Captain, two Lieutenants, and ten soldiers badly wounded. They were prohibited from carrying any mail.

Rojo, the assassin of Flor Crombet, was captured by Antonio Maceo and hanged. It is reported in Havana that a serious uprising is expected momentarily in Puerto Principe, which will be led by prominent Cubans of the last revolution.

Ramon Herrera, President of the reform party and Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Volunteers, refused to allow any of the regiment to go into the field.

A party of young men at Santiago de Cuba, finding it impossible to join the insurgents on account of the guard placed over them by the Spanish authorities, conceived the idea of a funeral procession. They filled coffins with arms and ammunition, marched to the cemetery, about four miles into the country, and left from there, taking the arms from the coffins.

The Socialist Party has gone over to the insurgents, and will issue a manifesto to that effect in a few days. Archivo Social, the official organ of the Socialists, published at Havana, has been suppressed by the Government.

The general belief is that Sanguilly will be deported.

Reports from the field state that the Spanish troops lost heavily at the battle of Jovito.

The towns of Matanzas and Cienfuegos are almost deserted. Many families are leaving the towns and going into the country.

Lolo Benitez, the noted bandit and a Colonel in the Spanish Army, has gone to the field, notwithstanding a protest of the Spanish officers.

The train carrying Gen. Salcedo and staff wes derailed. Salcedo's escape was miraculous.

The Government has purchased 1,200 horses for the use of cavalry in Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.

The St. Nicholas Avenue Franchise.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The remarks of Mr. James McCreery in to-day's Times regarding the relative claims of the Third Avenue Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company for the franchise for an extension on the west side, north from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be indorsed by the substantial people of Washington Heights without dissent. As famous as that region is for beauty and desirableness for residence, no less notorious is the inadequacy of the Third Avenue Company service. Long waits and overcrowded cars are the characteristic features. Before the company asks for increased mileage let it take care of what it has. On Sundays the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is a bedlam with the hundreds of people rioting to board the cars for Fort George, and the only reliance for the neighborhood people to get to and fro on Sunday is the elevated railroad. There is no dispute as to the intolerable condition of affairs under the Third Avenue régime. It will be inexplicable if the Metropolitan Traction Company should be shut out from this section, which so much needs the service which that company stands ready to give.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

New-York, May 25, 1895.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Antonio, Texas, May 26.—The Fifth National Bank of this city has gone into voluntary liquidation. Depositors will receive their moneys in full.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 26.—Albert Shilvock, General Manager of the Dining Car Service on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Detroit and Suspension Bridge, committed suicide this morning, shooting himself.

Trenton, N. J., May 26.—The First Methodist Church, which was built at a cost of $150,000, was dedicated to-day. It is within $3,000 of being free from debt.

NEED STRONG CANDIDATES

A Good Outlook for Democratic Victory in This City Next Fall.

IMPORTANT OFFICES TO BE FILLED

Able Democrats Who Are Talked Of for Judges—The Reorganization of Tammany to be Begun Soon.

Within a few days the work of reapportioning the city Assembly districts will have been completed, and then the work of reorganizing the Democratic political organizations, so far as they may need it, will be begun preparatory to the election next Fall.

While there will be no Mayoral, Gubernatorial, or general Congressional contests this year, the election in this city will be very interesting.

There are many well-informed and conservative Democrats who believe that all the Democratic candidates for city and county offices will be elected, if wisdom is used in making the selections at the nominating conventions, and men of high standing and unquestioned ability are put forward as candidates.

On this account there is already much discussion as to what Democratic candidates will be placed in the field this year. Among the offices to be filled at the November election are these:

County Clerk, to succeed Henry D. Purroy.

Register, to succeed Ferdinand Levy.

Three additional Judges of the Supreme Court for this department, as provided for in the new Constitution.

Judges of the City Court, to succeed Robert A. Van Wyck and Joseph Newburger.

A Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to succeed Thomas Allison.

Twelve State Senators.

Thirty-five Assemblymen.

A Congressman in the Tenth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Campbell, who was elected to succeed Gen. Sickles.

Nothing has been done as yet by the politicians that would indicate that anything is settled about the probable nominee for County Clerk or Register.

There may be an effort to renominate Mr. Purroy for County Clerk.

Most of the talk at present is about the judiciary nomination. All the leaders agree that strong men must be put on the ticket for every place to be filled in the Judiciary, if any measure of success is to be looked for, and this is particularly true of the Supreme Court Judges.

Happily, the Democratic Party in this city has within its ranks a large number of able lawyers who would fill the requirements. A few of them have the additional advantage of having been tried upon the bench, and have met with the unqualified approval of the bar and the people.

This is so in the case of ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, whose name has already been selected by many of the first lawyers of the city as one that should certainly go upon the Democratic ticket as one of the candidates for the Supreme Court. His nomination would be one of the strongest and most popular that could be made. His record as Surrogate was so good that there was general disappointment when he was not renominated in 1893. At that time the best lawyers in the city advocated his renomination on account of his experience and integrity. It was a year, however, in which the Tammany county ticket stood in no danger, and the politicians selected John H. V. Arnold to succeed him.

While Surrogate, Mr. Ransom, by his courtesy and sound judgment, gave great satisfaction to lawyers and litigants alike.

Several other men are also being talked of in connection with the Supreme Court nominations. Ex-Recorder Smyth's friends believe he would make a strong man on the ticket, and there is a general disposition on the part of the Tammany men to look upon the suggestion to nominate him with favor. Ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, and City Court Judge Robert A. Van Wyck have also been talked of in connection with Supreme Court nominations. Judge Van Wyck will certainly be on the ticket either for Supreme Court, or for re-election to his present place. City Court Judge Newburger will also be renominated, in all probability.

There are several candidates for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to succeed Judge Allison, but none of their booms has reached any proportions as yet.

JOHN N. SCATCHERD HAS RESIGNED

Mr. Urban, also of Buffalo, May Leave the Republican State Committee.

The resignation of John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo from the Republican State Committee, which has been a matter of gossip for several weeks, has just been officially received at State Committee Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It is said that Mr. Scatcherd has resigned at the request of his business partners, who will no longer consent to his taking an active part in State politics. They insist, it is said, that he shall devote his time to business. He is connected with a Buffalo brewing company, an electric light company, and the Niagara Falls Water Company. For similar reasons, it is said, George Urban, another Buffalo member of the State Committee, is about to resign from that body. He is associated with Mr. Scatcherd in his various business enterprises.

There are some who do not think business has as much to do with the resignations of the two Buffalonians as politics. It is asserted that Fassett is a movement party, hostility toward William J. Morgan of Buffalo, the Deputy State Controller, who is ambitious to succeed Controller James A. Roberts. It is believed that they want to defeat Morgan for the nomination and secure it for either one of themselves or for a political friend.

It is also said that Controller Roberts, Mr. Scatcherd, and Mr. Urban are all three preparing to fight for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1896.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware is at the Cambridge.

—Eugene de Mitkiewicz of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor.

—Congressman William A. Jones of Virginia is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Nebraska is at the Plaza.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany and William J. Campbell of Chicago are at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Congressman Amasa Norcross of Massachusetts and Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Count and Countess Pieri, Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., and R. de Ayala of the Spanish Legation at Washington are at the Waldorf.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Dalton, Penn., May 26.—A block in the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire today. The loss is $40,000. F. Van Fleet, Francis & Dershiner, W. A. Eaton, Oscar Statt, Rice & Son, and A. O. Eaton are the losers. James Boardman sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

Montreal, May 26.—The extensive paper manufacturing plant of Boyd, Gillies & Co., on St. Sulpice Street was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000.

Hackensack, N. J., May 26.—The house of Mrs. M. Kuehn, on Passaic Street, was destroyed by fire just after midnight last night. Loss, about $2,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—138 Essex Street, Charles Herchwitch, tenement; damage, $100.

1:20 A. M.—600 West Forty-sixth Street, Samuel E. McGarrye, flathouse; damage, $45.

2:05 A. M.—1,749 Avenue A, Robert Robenback, tenement; damage, $30.

2:10 A. M.—12 Pell Street, Mrs. R. Allpong; no damage.

3:45 A. M.—1,021 Third Avenue, Louis Marbe & Brothers, laundry; damage, $600.

10:30 A. M.—84 Allen Street, chimney fire; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—57 Beach Street; Gee Wah laundry; damage, $700.

11 P. M.—332 East Forty-seventh Street; chimney fire; no damage.

In fitting up your new house and apartments, go to FLINT'S for your Furniture at lowest prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

HARVARD'S NINE IMPROVING

They Hope to Meet Princeton Decoration Day—Make Up of the Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—Harvard Varsity baseball nine has its second important game to play on Memorial Day. It will be with Princeton, at Cambridge. The first game, played three weeks ago, resulted in an easy victory for Princeton. But it was played at Princeton, and when the Harvard nine was putting up a loose game. Since then the nine has begun to show some improvement.

For some two weeks immediately following the Princeton game, the nine was in bad shape. Any team that played against it seemed to be able to win. Capt. Wittemore was fully as much to blame as anybody. He rarely let a game go by without making two or three inexcusable errors. Things got so bad that the students lost all interest, and the college paper no longer supported the nine.

During the last week the ball players have shown a decided improvement in every way. The fielding is much better, and the batting is improved.

The make-up of the nine for the Princeton game on Decoration Day cannot be definitely predicted. Some of the positions will, of course, be played as usual. Scannell will undoubtedly do the catching. Paine has pitched so well in recent games that he will very likely be allowed to pitch at least part of the Princeton game. Stevenson will continue at first base. He has developed from an awkward greenhorn into a first-class first baseman. Wreen is sure, also, to play second base.

Capt. Whittemore has not been playing anything like good baseball at short stop. He rarely fields a ball cleanly. The only thing that saves him from many errors is his alertness. He picks up the balls he has fumbled in time to throw the runner out at first. But he will play the position, without much doubt. Andy Winslow will play third base, provided his broken finger is knitted together by that time. Adams, Captain of the senior class nine, has been filling the place pretty acceptably.

The outfield will be strong. Rand in left and Burgess in centre are both good fielders and good batters. Rand is easily the best base runner on the team. He is superior even to Capt. Whittemore. Right field will be filled either by Hayes or Adams.

The epidemic that struck the various crews seems to be staid at last. From now on training will probably continue uninterrupted. The crew is not even yet finally made up, however, and three class crew men were added to the 'Varsity squad, when their crews quit training. Chatman and Wrightington came from the sophomore boat and Stillman from the junior boat. Both these class crews rowed the Watson stroke, so that it will not discommode the 'Varsity much to have them substituted for some men now in the boat.

There are three positions which are not entirely settled upon. They are Hollister's, at No. 5; Damon's, at No. 3, and Stevenson's, at No. 4. Hollister has been ill so much that he has been greatly handicapped. But for this fact he undoubtedly would have been stroke. Wrightington is not at all unlikely to fill his place when the race comes off. Wrightington rowed No. 7 in the sophomore boat, and had the reputation of being the best oar on any of the class crews.

Stevenson's place is in jeopardy because he, too, has been ill for some time with tonsilitis. Stillman would very acceptably fill his place. Damon has been laid off for a few days on account of being under weight. Chatman has been rowing in his place.

The rest of the crew will remain where they are. Bullard has at last been selected as stroke, with Fennessy at No. 7. These two ought to make a strong combination for the stern of the boat. Both have had experience and are reliable. Warties has a hold on No. 6 that he will not let loose. Shepard will row No. 2 and Lewis bow.

A GREAT WEEK OF GOLFING

Many Games Will Be Played Memorial Day and the Season Opened.

The regular golfing season on the Morristown Links will open next Wednesday with a ladies' handicap tournament for the silver cup, which was first played for last Fall. Decoration Day the gentlemen's handicap tournament will be played. The entries are expected to be unusually large, as a great many more members of the Morristown Club are playing this year than last. The old players will have to do their very best, for it is rumored that some of the more recent enthusiasts have been going around the course in an unusually skillful manner, and reveal no evidences of the novice in driving the balls.

The Green Committee of the Morristown Links has decided not to use the new links of eighteen holes for the games this week.

Arrangements are being made to have Willie Park, the Scotch ex-champion now visiting this country, play on the Morristown Links, and, if possible, a

TO SELECT RELAY TEAMS

Some of the Riders in The Times Race May Be Announced This Week.

JERSEY EXPECTS A STRONG TEAM

Officials for the Tri-State Bicycle Contest Already Selected--Details to be Completed Soon.

By the end of this week many details in connection with the great tri-State relay race promoted by The New-York Times will have been completed, and possibly several members of the New-York and New-Jersey teams may be announced. The Pennsylvania team committee says it will not be prepared to name its riders until some time later on. This means, so the interested Jersey riders say, that the Quakers are playing a foxy game and hope to put a team in the field that will outrun their rivals and get revenge for last year's defeat.

Many strong riders have applied for positions on the Jersey team, and no trouble is anticipated by the committee in that State in selecting a high-class lot of pedalers. Chief Consul Gentle is Chairman of the Team Committee of New-Jersey, and he says that a superior team can easily be chosen from among those who have already sent in their entries.

Some of the best-known road riders in the metropolis and on Long Island hope to be included in the New-York team. There are a number who might be mentioned who are already fit for a hard race. It is known just what they can do in a long contest, and this will be greatly in their favor.

All the officials for the race have been selected, and will be announced this week.

CLOSE RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

Cabanne, Gardiner, Dirnberger, and Titus Have Lively Finishes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—Hard-fought bicycle races were run here yesterday at the second day's meeting at Fountain Ferry track. There were six contests, and every finish was a matter of inches only.

The two-mile handicap was won by Cabanne by a matter of six inches from Conn Baker, who made one of the gamest finishes of the day. Cabanne's sprint was terrific, and he was traveling a yard to Baker's foot as the tape was crossed.

The race of the day was the one-mile open, in which Cabanne, Titus, Dirnberger, and Gardiner first met. The starters from the scratch were De Carty, Gardiner, Steele, Cabanne, Titus, Conn Baker, Terrill, and "Mike" Dirnberger. Dirnberger was shoved directly to the rear of the tandem, which made no effort to obtain the lead until he was snugly ensconsed in the position which he failed to obtain yesterday, at the rear of the machine. In the meantime, Conn Baker jumped and pulled the bunch far faster than the tandem was going. The racemakers finally recovered, and rushed around the bunch and into the lead as the first lap was drawing to a close. Then Cabanne caught Dirnberger's rear wheel, De Carty next, and Titus and Gardiner in the bunch. Gardiner worked up to Cabanne, and all were in single file when the bell rang.

Dirnberger then shot up by his team mates on the tandem, but Cabanne came with a rush, and passed him. Titus made a magnificent sprint clear from the back to Cabanne's rear wheel, when Gardiner came up, passing the two men in a fine sprint, and won the race by a foot from Cabanne, Titus a foot behind them, and Dirnberger a yard behind Titus.

In his ride, "Wheel and man backward," Lee Richardson did 2:29, breaking the world's record of 2:32 2-5, made by himself last season.

Barnett of Lincoln, Neb., rode two miles, unpaced, with flying start, in 4:42 2-5, lowering the record held by Porter, of 4:54 4-5. This is the world's record.

Summary:

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Won by Gardiner, Cabanne second, Titus third, Dirnberger fourth. Time—2:06 1-5.

Two-third-Mile Dash, Class B.—Won by Gardiner, Cabanne second, Terrill third. Time—1:32 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by Cabanne, (50 yards,) Baker (120 yards) second, Coburn (145 yards) third. Time—4:53 3-5.

The fastest mile ever ridden was made by "Mike" Dirnberger. This mile was ridden behind the new quadruplet team, and was done in 1:59 1-15. On the quad, were mounted O'Connor of Ireland, who weighs 180 pounds; Terrell, on the second seat, 191 pounds; Jack Coburn, on the third seat, 179 pounds, and Hamilton, the Denver road rider, 172 pounds. This is a total weight of 809 pounds, that, it confidently predicted by those who have watched Dirnberger in his work, will be hurled through the air at better than a 1:40 clip.

Linscott 12-Mile Road Race.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 26.—The twelve-mile Linscott bicycle road race took place here yesterday afternoon. The contest was won by R. A. Faye of North Cambridge, who had a handicap of two and one-half minutes, although he had pushed the other leaders. His time was 35:22. Nat Butler of Cambridgeport and E. A. McDuffee of Malden were scratch men, but each refused to set a pace, with the result that neither received a prize, both making no attempt to finish. McDuffee, it was claimed, paced H. E. Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., and although the latter made the quickest time in the race—34:03—yet the first prize went to T. Butler of the Stoneham Club, who finished two seconds slower than Caldwell, and protested against the latter having the prize.

The second time prize went to J. Dorr; third to B. R. Pierce of Malden. George Hobbs of this city won the special prize, valued at $10, for the local man finishing first. J. W. Manling of Andover secured the time prize, valued at $25, offered to local riders. Faye, in winning, received a Falcon racer. Forty-five men finished.

Wheelmen on the Cycle Path.

By actual count yesterday 4,272 cyclists of both sexes wheeled down the Coney Island path between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Of this number 486 were women. The weather was threatening most all day, otherwise the number would probably have been double the number announced. The counting was conducted by one of the road houses on the path, a horse-car indicator being used for the purpose of registering. A guessing contest was also held in conjunction with the counting, it being agreed that the wheelman or wheelwoman who came nearest to the actual number should have a prize valued at $10. Harr Carrin of Nineteenth Street and Avenue A, Brooklyn, guessed 4,259 and won the prize.

Press Wheelmen at Home.

That flourishing new cycle club, the Press Wheelmen, formally opened their quarters in the old Press Club Building early yesterday morning. There was much to admire in the decorations and furnishings, and plenty to eat and drink, so that the affair was a most enjoyable housewarming. President A. J. Bisnett made a little speech, in which he referred to the remarkable progress of the club and the advantages of club quarters so near to Newspaper Row.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Manager Bridgman of the Metropolitan Bicycling Company has secured for the benefit of those who desire to learn the details of the Irvington-Millburn bicycle race on Decoration Day a suite of rooms at Jubert's Columbian Hotel. A telephonic connection will be established, and there will be every accommodation for the cycling fraternity. Three tally-hos with forty-eight members of the Metropolitan Academy aboard, will leave from the corner of Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th inst., reaching the course in time for the start.

—Two tired cyclists dismounted in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and, standing their wheels in the gutter, proceeded to rest their weary limbs on a Park bench. A mounted policeman spied the wheelmen before they had taken three full breaths, and set them going again. It is against the ordinance to stand wheels in the Park, and the policeman was only obeying his orders. However, it does not seem just right to many that a cyclist cannot secure a rest on a Park bench while his wheel stands at the curb or against a tree, perfectly harmless to everybody.

—Through the efforts of local wheelmen in Comac, L. I., a new bicycle path has been laid out, leading from that place to Smithtown, a distance of six and a half miles. The path is designated along its entire length by blue signboards. It starts from Goldsmith's Hotel, in Comac, and runs eastward through Happaughe. About a mile east of Robert Smith's place on the Happaughe road, the path turns into the woods for about a mile, when it again strikes the main road and skirts it to Smithtown.

—College Point (L. I.) wheelmen have arranged for a century run from that place to Patchogue and return. It will take place on June 16, and will be an open event. New-York cyclists will start from College Point, and Brooklyn men from Jamaica. Silver medals will be presented to the survivors of the run. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of G. Weissbecker, George Mundschenck, and A. Reimer.

—Much pleasure was afforded to those who attended the eighth annual dinner of the Riverside Wheelmen on Saturday evening by the singing of George A. Fleming, baritone, and Ethan Allen Hunt, tenor, and the piano playing of Joseph Pomanski, soloist, and George S. Kittredge, accompanist. The great success of the dinner was largely due to J. L. Miller and Maurice Kratauer of the Committee of Arrangements.

—In the five-mile handicap of the South Park Wheelmen over the Irvington-Millburn course on Saturday, Heppler was the victor. Bird was second and Horry third. The winner had a handicap of 3 minutes and covered the distance in 15:32. S. Wilson, one of the competitors, was fouled in the early part of the race and had a bad fall.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen opened their new quarters in Room 184 Pulitzer Building last evening. There was a large number present, and the future of the club now seems assured. Capt. "Freddy" Van Sicklen has in preparation a series of interesting road runs for the members of the club, which will be announced this week.

—President Hilldick of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs announces the following as the Committee on Streets and Roads: M. A. Heath, W. C. M. Hotze, R. E. Shaw, F. F. Riley, and W. V. Belknap.

TALK OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many Tournaments Have Been Arranged for Decoration Day.

Decoration Day will be as lively as ever among the local tennis players, regardless of the fact that most of the cracks will be at New-Haven for the New-England championships. In Harlem there will be the finals in the Lenox Tennis Club tournament, and the usual one-day tournament of the Fifth Avenue Tennis Club, which will begin early in the morning. There will be two tournaments in the Oranges—one at Mountain Station, where about thirty-five members of the Orange Club will contest for prizes in singles and doubles, and another at South Orange; also a members' tournament. The Chester Hill Club of Mount Vernon has a club handicap and reception on the calendar. The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club of Tarrytown will be similarly engaged during the day. There will also be a tournament at the courts of the Rutherford Tennis Club, winding up with a dance in the evening.

The New-York players fared poorly in the Southern championships, owing to Parker's unexpected default. Paret and Thurber made good their boast of doing up McEnroe and J. Hobart. There is great rivalry between the teams, and anothern set-to may be expected at New-Haven. The delegation passes through New-York to-day and a demand for hats of large sizes is expected by the trade.

The Kings County Club members have decided not to throw their tournment open to outsiders after all. It will begin on June 8, and five events, men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles, will be contested. All the events are handicaps. The committee will put any event from the programme in which the number of entries falls below six, a wise provision, which will help the tournament along financially. The courts are now in fine shape, and the members are beginning to turn out in force at last. Miss Hellwig and Miss Atkinson are the centres of attraction for those who are trying to pick the winners of the women's championships. Miss Hellwig is not practicing as much as her rival, but the critics say that she is playing in excellent style. Miss Atkinson, however, is playing poorly, in spite of almost daily practice. As the rivals have not played against each other, no real criterion of their relative strength can be obtained until the Middle States tournament on June 12, which both are expected to enter.

Saturday was opening day on the beautiful grounds of the Orange Tennis Club at Mountain Station, near Orange, N. J. Though the members have been playing for some time on the earth courts, the turf has been carefully reserved and prepared. As is usual on opening day at this club, a reception and tea was given, and Orange society turned out in full force, the famous Orange "Summer girl" making her first appearance and completely eclipsing tennis as an attraction. The tea was given by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and the clubhouse and terrace were crowded. Exhibition matches and friendly games only were played. The club will hold a tournament in men's singles and doubles on Decoration Day, and about thirty-five members will compete in the singles. Entries close with the Secretary, Stanley Ward, 101 Franklin Street, New-York, on May 29. The Secretary also announces that the Middle States championship tournament will be held on the club grounds on June 12 and following days, the date being two weeks earlier than usual. Larned now holds the cup in singles, which he wrested from Stevens last June in the challenge round by 3 sets to 1. There will be handsome prizes offered in men's singles and doubles, besides the cup, which must be won three times before the victor can call it his own. In addition to these contests, women's singles and mixed doubles will be held if more than six entries can be secured for each contest. The fees are $2 in singles and $4 for a team in doubles. Entries close June 11 with the club Secretary.

The Orange Cup has the longest history of any of the existing trophies. No one has been able to gain the necessary three victories since 1885, when the famous Sears won it for the first time. In 1886 and 1887 R. L. Beeckman held it, the trophy going to MacMullen in 1888. Then Howard Taylor held it for two years, C. E. Sands for one and Stevens for two. The prize is the most coveted, perhaps, of any. Stevens will make giant efforts to get it again, but Larned ought to hold it at least another year unless a determined raid is made upon him.

New-England championships begin to-morrow. Foote of Yale will meet the winner of the singles. Larned, Chace, Howland, Parker, and other heavy weights are expected to compete.

Bergen Point Tennis Club opened its courts formally Saturday afternoon. The club is one of the oldest in the neighborhood of New-York, but has been very select and conservative. Last year it held a remarkably successful local tournament, and this season they have begun by enlarging and remodeling their clubhouse. No tournaments have been arranged as yet. The courts are much improved. The club officers are: President—Miss Humphreys; Vice President—Mr. C. C. Wheeler; Secretary—Mr. C. Montague Hall, 123 West Eighth Street, Bayonne City, N. J.

One of the members of the West Side Club thinks that the club members are showing too much interest just now, as the courts are crowded and members have to wait for a court. Doubles have to be played in the afternoon on account of the pressure, and players fond of singles have to show up early to get a court. Fischer and Parker have great set-tos early in the day, Fischer getting the best of it usually. Parker's lack of form, perhaps, explains his unwillingness to go South and risk defeat in defense of his championship.

The English tennis season is well under way. The Irish championships begin to-day. Several "tours" of club teams have been begun. These are unknown in America, but it might be worth while to try them. The selected warriors travel from club to club playing team matches until their ambition is satisfied or funds get low. The Lancashire County team played Oxford, Cambridge, and two other clubs on successive days, winning easily at Oxford, but dropping three straight afterward.

American representatives in England, Hall and Miller, have not competed up to date, fortunately for America's tennis reputation. Of course, they will receive a series of knockouts, and the Britishers, who accepted Talmage last year as a representative tennis player, will get a poor idea of us. Talmage, after his return to America lost Fall, lost to Paret in a local tournament. Such are our representatives abroad. Of course, in common justice to Talmage, it must be said that he disclaimed the honor thrust upon him, but he was a "bloody Hamerican" and got licked, and the lion roared with satisfaction. If an eighteenth rater from the Spokane Falls Lawn Tennis Club were to compete at Wimbledon the same thing would happen. Here no special attention is given to any Englishman unless he is pretty near the top.

The Kings County Interclub Tennis League will hold a meeting at the Crescent Athletic Club's city house in Brooklyn on Friday evening to arrange for the annual tournament.

The pretty grounds of the North Shore Tennis Club of Livingston, S. I., were formally thrown open for play Saturday afternoon, and a reception was held on the courts. There were a large number of visitors present, representing Staten Island society. Mrs. F. H. Bagley, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. J. R. Chadwick, Mrs. Henry Caesar, and Mrs. Henry T. Knowlton received the guests of the club. No regular tournament was held, the event being rather of a social character.

BROOKLYNS PLAY GOOD BALL.

Batted Well and Fielded Finely in the Game with Louisville.

Results of Yesterday's Game.

Brooklyn, 11; Louisville, 0.
St. Louis, 23; Washington, 7.
Baltimore, 12; Chicago, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	20	8	.714
Cincinnati	20	10	.667
Chicago	19	11	.633
Cleveland	17	12	.586
Philadelphia	13	12	.520
New-York	13	12	.520
Boston	12	12	.500
Baltimore	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	10	16	.385
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Washington	9	17	.346
Louisville	5	20	.200

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—The Brooklyns made it three straight to-day through the inability of the Louisvilles to hit Lucid, while Luby was easy for the visitors. The Brooklyns put up a superb fielding game, although the grounds were in a bad condition, owing to the heavy rains before the game. The batting of Shindle and Schoch and a running catch by the latter were the features. Attendance, 500. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	Shugart, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	4	4	1		
Dailey, lf	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	Br'thers, 1b	0	0	6	1	0		
Schoch, rf	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	Preston, 3b	0	1	0	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	0	4	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	Glassc'k, ss	0	1	5	3	2		
Daly, 2b	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	Zahner, c	0	0	3	0	1		
Grim, c	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	Collins, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Lucid, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	Borchers, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								Luby, p	0	1	0	2	1		
Total	11	17	27	7	0										
								Total	0	5	24	10	5		

Brooklyn	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	-11
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Lucid, 5; off Luby, 4. Struck out—By Luby, 2. Two-base hits—Grim, Griffin, Schoch. Double plays—O'Brien, Glasscock; Grim, Daly; Lucid, Corcoran, and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Luby, 1. Wild pitch—Borchers, 1. Passed balls—Zahner, 2. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

GIANTS AT HOME AGAIN.

They Won Nine Games and Lost Nine on Their Trip to Western Cities.

The New-York Baseball Club got back from its first Western trip last evening, having came direct from Cleveland over the Pennsylvania Railroad. President Freedman was not in the party, having, it was said, taken an earlier train. Rusie and Farrell also came on in advance of the team, the latter to see his child, who was reported very ill at Marlborough, Mass.

Capt. Davis was in a cheerful frame of mind, despite the "tough deals" and "roasts" which his players received in several of the Western cities. "We won nine games and lost nine while away," said the crack third baseman, "and that is not such a bad record away from home. We should have had several more wins to our credit had we been treated right by umpires."

Then the Giants' leader gave his opinion of the other teams. He said Pittsburg was playing fast ball, and that "Buck" Ewing's crowd were the luckiest folks alive. Wait till they get around here, then they won't find it so easy to win games. The Reds are weak in the pitching department, and that will tell on a team every time. He thought the Bostons were playing well, and said Anson's team was in better shape than many imagined.

Stafford made a great hit on the trip, according to the Captain, who said that he was now a fixture in Ward's shoes. "His batting has been strong," added Davis, "and he has been fielding his position in such a manner as to earn the praise of the Western critics. Murphy has not been playing the game he did last year, but I shall keep him at short for a while longer, at least. A rest will do Fuller no harm, anyway. Bannon will be kept at work for a few games to see what he can do at the Polo Grounds. Burke will not be released."

Several postponed games will be played at the Polo Grounds this week. To-day and on Wednesday the Giants will meet the Phillies in postponed contests. On Tuesday the Cleveland Spiders will be the Giants' guests. Anson's team appears on the scene on Decoration Day, and the Browns are due on Saturday. Rusie and Wilson will be the Giants' battery this afternoon, and McGill and Buckley will be in the points for the Quakers.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	5	0	2	1	4	0	4	7	—23
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 22; Washington, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 8. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Stockdale, Mularky, and McGuire. Attendance, 6,000.

AT CHICAGO.

Baltimore	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	1—12
Chicago	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	1—11

Base hits—Baltimore, 17; Chicago, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Gleason, Hoffer, and Robinson; Terry and Moran. Attendance, 14,000.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	..—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 0. Batteries—Wallace and O'Connor; Rhines and Merritt. Attendance, 3,000.

The Night Force Won.

Much rivalry has existed for some time past between the day and night employes of the United Press as to which possessed the best baseball talent in their respective ranks. After much discussion the teams were picked, and yesterday the nines, with a host of adherents, met at Ridgewood Park, in Queens County.

Score:

Day force	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0—6
Night force	1	0	1	1	1	6	4	2	1—17

Base hits—Night men, 14; day men, 4. Errors—Night men, 3; day men, 8. Batteries—Barry and Quinlan; Joy and Lafferty. Umpire—Mr. Jackson.

Cuban Giants, 9; Ironsides, 8.

NEWARK, N. J., May 26.—The Cuban Giants defeated the Ironsides of this city this afternoon at the Shooting Park baseball grounds. Twenty-five hundred people saw the game, six innings of which were played in a drizzling rain. Score:

Cuban Giants	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	1—9
Ironsides	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—8

Base hits—Cuban Giants, 10; Ironsides, 12. Errors—Cuban Giants, 4; Ironsides, 6.

Engineers, 14; Maroons, 9.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 26.—The United States Engineer baseball team came out victorious again to-day in game on the parade ground at Willet's Point with the Maroon team of New-York. The score stood: Engineers, 14; Maroons, 9.

SEAWANHAKA YACHTSMEN'S PLANS

Oyster Bay Clubhouse to be Opened on Thursday—The Season's Races.

Commodore E. C. Benedict of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has ordered the squadron to rendezvous at Oyster Bay next Thursday to take part in the opening exercises at the clubhouse. A meeting of Captains will be held on board the flagship at 10 A. M. to discuss the programme for the day. In observance of Decoration Day, all ensigns will be half-masted.

The House Committee announces that the clubhouse at the Oyster Bay anchorage will be opened for the season on Decoration Day. The club steamer Dunderberg will leave the new pier, foot of Steamboat Lane, Oyster Bay, after the arrival of every train from New-York. Carriages will be found at the station to take members and their friends to the dock. The Hungarian Band has been engaged for the entire day, and there will be dancing in the evening.

A special meeting of the club will be held in the clubhouse, at Oyster Bay, next Thursday, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Board of Trustees, to consider the amendment of the time-allowance tables by increasing the percentage allowed for speed, computed upon the square roots of the lengths of vessels, from 50 per cent., as allowed in the present tables, to 60 per cent. thereof, which amendment is proposed by Mr. Oliver E. Cromwell, as Chairman of the Race Committee, and is recommended by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

The Secretary also desires to give notice that the Calumet Club has extended the privileges of its clubhouse to the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the Summer season of 1895.

The Race Committee announces that the racing events of the season will include naphtha launch and club cat boat races on the opening day, May 30; the annual race on Monday, June 24; races to and from New-London, June 25 to July 1; a race from Oyster Bay to Larchmont, July 3; a race for special classes, July 5; a race for the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup, July 18; trial races in the fifteen-foot racing class to select the defender of the International Challenge Cup for small yachts, Aug. 26, 27, and 28; the International Challenge Cup races early in September.

The race to New-London has been arranged with the view of affording an opportunity of attending the Yale-Harvard boat race. The general programme will include a reception at the clubhouse on the day of the annual race, June 24, and a race to New-London, covering two days; all yachts racing in cruising trim and in two classes—schooners and sloops—time to be cumulative for the two days; time allowance of the club, with the wind factor of six-tenths used in the tables, varied proportionately to the estimated average wind velocity on each day. Prizes will be awarded to winning yachts. On the day following the Yale-Harvard contest the fleet will race to the westward under conditions to be announced.

WATSON'S BOATS WIN.

The Defeat of the Ailsa on the Thames a Surprise to Yachtsmen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 18.—The new Thames Club opened its season yesterday by the finest racing ever seen on the Thames, the four cutters, Ailsa, Mr. Walker; Britannia, the Prince of Wales; Caress, and Isolde, being quite fast enough to leave the cutters built even five years ago miles astern. The prizes offered were paltry for the occasion—£50 and £25—but if ever there was a yacht race for glory alone the match started yesterday was devoid of any anxiety about the money to be won. Fife's new Ailsa, 168 rating, was matched against Watson's two-year-old Britannia, 152 rating; Watson's new Caress, 40 rating, and Fife's new Isolde, 40 rating.

There were time allowances from the bigger cutters to the smaller. The Ailsa gave the Britannia 2 minutes 11 seconds for difference of tonnage, and 35 minutes 50 seconds to the forties. The Britannia gave the forties 33 minutes 39 seconds. The course was from the Lower Hope, a short, sharp bend of the Thames, about three miles east and further down the Thames than Gravesend. The breeze was northwest, which made it an easy reach out of the Hope, and a very broad reach down the north shore of the Thames, or the Essex side to the Mouse Lightship, the turning mark. The wind was off the land, or the north shore, and with the cutters carrying mainsail booms to starboard it was a gybe round the Mouse with the booms flying over to port, and a beat to windward against the wind going up the Thames this time through the Lower Hope and further, as far as Gravesend, where the race finished. The whole course was fifty miles, which was shortened by the matches starting with the ebb tide.

The Ailsa started with her topmast on end, but lowered it shortly after the start, and raced under lower canvas—mainsail, foresail, and jib. In the running to the Mouse Light the wind off the land was not far enough astern for spinnakers to be carried on the port side. The Britannia was able to carry her jib-headed topsail both off and on the wind, proving far stiffer than the Ailsa in the strong but steady breeze, which strengthened as the race went on.

The Ailsa, while in the dock at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, had some overhauling, and, it is alleged, some improvements, which, it is explained, have been no improvements. The time was so short that the only improvement made was shipping some tons of lead for inside ballast, which may explain how she could not reach away from the Britannia. At the lee mark, the Mouse, the difference of time was: Ailsa, 1:20:50; Britannia, 1:24:22.

Beating back from the Mouse Light to Gravesend promised the real "tug of war." Both cutters hauled their wind on the starboard tack, with the Britannia right in the Ailsa's wake. And now came the surprise. In the Mediterranean the Ailsa always got away from the Britannia on the wind, except when it was a blow and some sea. In the Thames the Britannia was still carrying her jib-headed topsail, and there was no sea to speak of, but the Britannia was creeping up on the Ailsa and getting nearer every tack. At length, when not quite half way home, the Britannia crossed the Ailsa's bow and went on with the lead. In the Lower Hope sheets were eased a bit for a close reach, and the two cutters tore through it at steamboat pace. A few tacks worked them up to Gravesend, where the finish, with Britannia winner, was: Britannia, 3:45:46; Ailsa, 3:49:29. The Ailsa's jib sheets got adrift after the Britannia headed her, and the accident does not account for the difference of time of arrival. So far as the match indicates, it means that the Ailsa will be beaten by the Valkyrie, and will not go to New-York as the challenger.

Watson's new 40-rater Caress beat Fife's new 40-rater Isolde by 2 miffutes, in a true race, but the speed of the two cutters does not show much difference. Watson in the meantime holds the first place as our designer.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB'S OPENING

The Burgee Saluted by a Big Gathering of Yachtsmen.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., May 26.—The Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which has its clubhouse and yacht anchorage at this place, went into commission for the season yesterday afternoon. The flag was formally hoisted and saluted at 5 o'clock, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the members. Among the yachts which went into commission with the club were: Tempers, Commodore C. L. Browne; Liberty, Vice Commodore L. H. Zocher; Else, Rear Commodore A. H. Furrke; Gabriel, J. G. Honey; cutter Nainta, N. Stephenson; sloop Gem, C. L. Strohmenger; schooner Vanitas, Dr. W. H. Bates; cutter Nita, Dr. F. H. Boynton; steamers Nissa, R. V. Essean; Atahil, E. A. Fairchild; Rob Roy, Shottick, Signal, W. G. Newman; Zena, James N. Pryor; Celsure, F. B. Myrick; Cuiprit Fay, C. A. Winter; Gladys, C. N. Schlesinger, and Yoland. A. E. Kuper.

Dinner was served about 6 o'clock, and was thoroughly enjoyed by about fifty yachtsmen. Among the guests was W. S. Bragg, a leading yachtsman on the Sound.

The Knickerbockcr Club is one of the most active yachting organizations having Long Island Sound as a cruising and racing ground. There are now about 100 members in the club and 70 boats in the fleet. The ladies' day regatta will be held on Decoration Day, and the first regatta of the club will take place on June 8.

The present officers of the club are: Commodore—Charles L. Brown; Vice Commodore—Louis H. Zocher; Rear Commodore—A. H. Furrke; Secretary—J. O. Sinkinson; Treasurer—Charles R. Smith, Jr.; Measurer—George M. Ral; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. E. Ringer; Regatta Committee—O. H. Chellborg, Newry Stephenson, George C. Beake, J. J. Billard, and J. O. Sinkinson; Fleet Captain—George C. Beake.

ONE-RATERS AT INDIAN HARBOR

Races for Small Boats to be Sailed on the Sound.

The Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club announces that is the intention of the club to especially encourage and promote the building and racing of yachts in the new twenty-foot-racing-length class, (corresponding to the English one-raters.) The Tyson Cup will be offered in this class, to be sailed for at the special regatta of the club on Monday, July 1, and special prizes will also be offered at the annual regatta, Saturday, July 27, and for a race to be sailed on Thursday, Aug. 29. The rules governing the class are as follows:

Class Limits.—Open sloops over fifteen-foot racing length and not over twenty-foot racing length.

System of Measurement.—The measurement shall be of length and sail area according to the formula load water line plus square root of sail area divided by two.

The load water line shall be taken from the point of immersion forward to the point of immersion aft, or where any portion of the rudder or rudder stock projects above the surface of the water, such portion shall not be included in the water-line length. The measurer, at the time of taking the measurement, shall place a distinction mark at each end of the water line. Any person who may be aboard at the time the measurement is taken must be stationed amidships.

The sail area is to be ascertained by taking a perpendicular line along the after side of the mainmast, from the under side of the sheave of the uppermost halyard block or sheave in the mast to the under side of the sheave of the throat halyard block shall be measured, and 80 per cent. of this length shall be taken from the length of the main gaff, measured from inside of the jaws to the after end, the remainder being added to the base line. In all cases where the length of the spinnaker boom exceeds the distance from the forward side of the mainmast to the jib tack, such excess shall be added to the base line. When, in any case, owing to other than ordinary rig being carried, the sail area cannot, in the opinion of the measurer, be fairly measured in the customary way, he may, with the sanction of the Regatta Committee, instead, take such measurements as will enable him to compute the area of sail carried or that may be carried on spars used.

Time shall be allowed for difference of racing lengths, according to the time allowance of the club, which is calculated at 60 per cent. of the theoretical allowance. The number of the crew, including the helmsman, who must be a Corinthian, shall be limited to three. Each yacht shall have as one of the crew a member of this club or of the club from which the yacht is entered. Sails shall be restricted to mainsail, jibs, and spinnaker. All ballast shall be fixed, and trimming by dead weight will not be allowed.

American Yacht Club Races.

The Regatta Committee of the American Yacht Club invites the New-York, Atlantic, Larchmont, and all other yacht clubs that are members of the Racing Union to participate in the club regattas. The club has decided to accept the regulations as adopted by the Yacht Racing Union regarding classification, crews, measurement, starting signals, &c. The courses will be triangular, shorter, and to be sailed over twice, within full view of the clubhouse throughout.

The fixtures for this season are: June 29, steam yacht race; July 5, annual open regatta; Aug. 10, special races for thirty-four and twenty-one raters, cabin and open cats; Aug. 30, special races for thirty-four and twenty-one raters, cabin and open cats; also a prize will be offered for half-rater class.

Spars for Defender and Vigilant.

Henry Piepgras of City Island is making spars for the cup defender and the Vigilant. He has nearly finished a boom and a gaff for each yacht. The cup defender's boom is 105 feet in length, and the gaff 64 feet. These dimensions are not the size the spars will be when used on the yacht, as they will be trimmed down. The new boom for the Vigilant is 101 feet and her gaff 60 feet. These are cut to fit the new sails.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 26.—Passed West—Steam yachts Silvia, Commodore Edward M. Brown; Nada, C. R. Flint; Oneida, Commodore E. C. Benedict; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Hirondelle, Caleb G. Evans; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Thira, C. B. Seeley. Schooner yacht Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell.

Passed East—Steam yachts Carlietta and Cosette. Cutter yacht Huron, C. Hatch. Yawl Hebe, L. Ketcham.

Left Here for the Eastward—Steam yacht Ola, Jabez Harris. Schooner yacht Arethusa, Charles Whann.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay, Long Island—Steam yacht Neaira, Charles A. Gould.

TEAM CHESS MATCH BY WIRE.

Franklin Club of Philadelphia to Play the Manhattans of This City.

The team match by telegraph between the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia and the Manhattan Chess Club of this city will take place on Decoration Day. The wires will be introduced into the respective clubrooms, so there will be no unnecessary delay in communicating the moves. The teams will be fourteen on a side, play will start at 11 A. M., and all games then unfinished will be adjudicated by Mr. W. Steinitz, who has been appointed referee for the occasion.

The conditions of the match call for twenty moves an hour; the games will be played from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., then from 2 till 6, and finally from 7:30 to 11.

The Franklin Chess Club, which prides itself on being able to raise a team second to none from its bona fide members, will be represented by the following players: D. M. Martinez, Gustav Reichheim, H. G. Voigt, Walter Penn Shirley, S. W. Bampton, Mordecai Morgan, J. P. Morgan, J. W. Young, A. K. Robinson, D. S. Robinson, J. W. Ferris, Jacob Elson, J. Kaiser, and Charles Neuman.

The Manhattan Club will depend upon the following team: S. Lipschutz, A. B. Hodges, J. W. Showalter, J. W. and D. G. Baird, W. Davidson, Louis Schmidt, Jr., Jacob Halpern, N. Jasnogrodski, J. M. Hanham, J. S. Ryan, William M. De Visser, Charles Isaacson, and G. Simonson.

Arthur Hale will be the Franklin's representative in New-York.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Polo.—Meadowbrook Club, at Westbury, L. I.

Boxing at Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8:15 P. M.

Baseball.—Philadelphia vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.

Baseball.—Cleveland vs. New-York, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Philadelphia Horse Show opens.

Billiards.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMBINATION table for sale; fixtures, &c.; ivory balls; a bargain; account removal. Call at 29 West 51st St., any evening, 4 to 8.

Sporting Goods.

DECORATION DAY SALE.

You should prepare for the greatest day in the year for

SHOT HER LOVER IN THE CHURCH

A Colored Woman Seeks Revenge on the Man Who Jilted Her During Religious Services in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 26.—The morning services in the Union Baptist Church, colored, on Oakwood Avenue, this city, were interrupted to-day by a shooting case that narrowly escaped being a murder. The shooting was done by Bella Clarke of Thompson Street, East Orange, and her intended victim was Andrew Brockenbow, who also lives on Thompson Street, and sings in the choir of the Oakwood Avenue Church.

The Rev. Paton H. Matthews, the pastor of the church, had just announced his text for the morning discourse. The minister had hardly closed his Bible when the woman burst open the front door, and, rushing up the centre aisle to where Brockenbow was sitting, near the organ, drew a revolver from under her wrap, and fired two shots at him. One of the bullets passed through Brockenbow's coat sleeve, and the other passed harmlessly by his head, and imbedded itself in the woodwork alongside the organ. A panic ensued among the congregation, and in a few minutes the woman was left alone in the church, many of the worshippers jumping through the windows in their fright and eagerness to escape.

After the shooting the woman walked out of the front door, and ran in the direction of East Orange. She was overpowered by a number of men and boys, and the revolver, which was a seven-shooter, taken from her. She escaped from her captors by throwing stones at them, and was recaptured after a chase of nearly a mile through streets and alleys, near the Orange Police Station, by Sergt. Conroy and Officer John Potts of the Orange police force.

The woman was arraigned before Judge Davis at the Orange Police Station this afternoon on a charge of atrocious assault and battery preferred by Brockenbow. She told the Judge that Brockenbow had been keeping company with her for three years, and had repeatedly promised to marry her. The date for their wedding was set for last week, but at the last moment Brockenbow had told her that he did not intend to keep his promise. She then resolved to kill him, and had bought the revolver for that purpose on Friday. Since then she had been looking for her former lover, but had not been able to find him until this morning, when she heard that he was at church and followed him there.

Judge Davis committed the woman to the Newark jail to await the action of the Essex County Grand Jury.

There has been a factional fight in the Oakwood Avenue Church for several months past that has resulted at various times in lively incidents, and two weeks ago the police had to be called in to quell a fight at a meeting of the Trustees of the two warring elements.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her chamber and parlor maid in a private family going to the country for the Summer; she is a most valuable servant; perfectly competent and trustworthy. Call, from 2:30 to 6, on Mrs. Mason, 348 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her chambermaid and waitress for the Summer; can recommend her highly. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 12 and 2, 635 Park Av., Apartment 3, East.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or mind grown children; willing to go in the country or traveling; best city references. 219 East 85th St., Mrs. Kramer.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young Protestant girl to do light chamberwork or assist with children. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 52 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By competent girl as either waitress alone or chambermaid in private family; city references. E. G., Box 170 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid or laundress in a small family. Can be seen Monday, between 1 and 8 o'clock, at present employer's, 52 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; a place in the country preferred; excellent reference. J. B., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American girl to assist with chamberwork or take care of children; willing and obliging. 210 East 38th St.; ring Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent, respectable young girl in small private family; three years' good city reference from last place. Call, Monday, 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, tidy American girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can furnish highest reference. F., 633 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on invalid lady, or as infant's nurse. Call, from 10 to 12, 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; willing to assist with other work if required; best city reference. 114 East 55d St., Monday; ring Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and do sewing or wait on lady; excellent references; city or country. R. M., 409 West 48th St., care of Carolan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do sewing; first-class personal city references. J. N., 457 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred. Eklund, 216 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes place for her chambermaid; would assist with children or any other work. Present employer's, 125 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a well-educated German, lately landed, in small American private family; country preferred. Jahnke, 246 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; no objection to the country; best reference. 44 West 30th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires position for chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. 113 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; city or country. Present employer's, 131 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent, and best city references. 152 West 79th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wants situation for her cook and lady's maid. Call at 31 West 17th St., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, from 9:30 to 12:30.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; no cards. 107 West 62d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. A. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swedish first-class cook, with best of city references; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept. A. Petterson, 209 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a boarding house or small country hotel. Apply, present employer's, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 32 West 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as competent cook; good laundress; three years' city references; willing to go to country for Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

A LADY WHO IS CLOSING HER HOUSE FOR the Summer desires positions for a competent cook and also waitress. Call at 39 East 33d St., on Monday, between 10 and 1.

COOK.—Protestant; excellent; where kitchenmaid is kept; leaving on account of family going abroad; disengaged 10th of June. N. G., Box 834 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady going abroad desires a situation for her cook; she is strictly temperate, honest, an excellent cook, and highly recommended. 31 East 37th St., present employer.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman, where kitchenmaid is kept. Present employer's, 556 Madison Av.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; willing and obliging; city reference. 145 East 32d St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; with best reference; city or country. K. R., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 355 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference; city or country. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK and WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to obtain situations for cook and waitress. V., 53 West 73d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French female cook, with best references, in a private family. M. L., Box 205 Times.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish girl; no washing; has city references; wages, $25 to $30. 480 Tenth Av., care of Mrs. Sward.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small private family; wages, $25; best city reference. Call, two days, at 19 West 39th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; do washing and ironing; good city references; city or country. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all the branches; good city references. 102 West 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse; three years' reference from last employer. 314 East 83d St., care of Mr. Curton.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent person as nurse to infant or grown person; best city reference. 508 West 51st St.; ring McElwee's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge of bottle babies; German. 150 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By nurse for invalid; trained in massage; willing to be useful; ten years' city references. Mrs. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE or YOUNG LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; good seamstress; first-class reference. M. H., Box 814 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as nurse for invalid or infant; take full charge from birth. Maher, 109 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant as nurse to grown children; no objection to travel. N. O., Advertisement Office, 1,338 3d Av.

NURSE, &c.—First-class invalid's nurse, or ladies' or traveling companion for party going to country or South. A. R., 240 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By a Norwegian as nurse to one or two children; personal references given. M. P., 40 West 45th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires situation for competent nurse; can take entire charge of infant or older children; good sewer. 7 East 48d St.

NURSE.—To make herself useful; no objection to country; six years in last place; no cards. 217 West 80th St. Mrs. F. Gillick.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, middle-aged, faithful nurse; fond of children; good family seamstress; cut and fit; undoubted references from highest families, who can be seen. 267 East 73th St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant as competent nurse for growing children; willing and obliging; good sewer; best city reference. Emilie Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; no objection to country in Winter; best city reference. Faithful, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; city or country; excellent reference. B. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thorough and competent American woman as nurse to infant or grown children; willing to travel; first-class references. T., Box 121, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find a position for a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. 24 West 39th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for an experienced and competent infant's nurse, or for grown children. Can be seen Sunday or Monday at 4 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; is thoroughly competent of taking entire charge of infant or older children; first-class references. Call, Monday, at 413 Lexington Av., second flat.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent nurse to grown children and as seamstress. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 55 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a faithful, competent nurse to baby or young children; best city references. Call, Monday, at 131 8th Av., near 16th St., Felton's bell..

NURSE.—By a young Swiss, speaking French and German, as nurse to growing children; good references. E. D. R., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, CHAMBERMAID, or WAITress.—A lady going to the country wishes to find a situation for a very competent parlormaid, waitress, or chambermaid. Apply at 36 Park Avenue, on Monday and Tuesday.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid and do sewing or other light work. 104 West 53d St.; ring Connell's bell.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as parlormaid or waitress in a private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 11 East 65th St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant; can furnish good references. M. C., 426 East 85th St., care of Mrs. Huber.

PARLORMAID.—By Protestant parlormaid or competent waitress; two years' reference from present employer. 103 Madison Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German-American in private family, or maid to elderly lady; understands all kinds of hand and machine sewing; capable of relieving lady in housekeeping; trustworthy and practical; verbal reference. K. M., 349 Park Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; would assist with other light duties, as maid to lady or children, not infants; prefers to go to the country. E. Gallagher, 334 East 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, repairing, and altering furs; country preferred, best reference. Call, all week, at 9 East 27th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young, refined person, will assist with dressmaking; first-class city reference. Care of N. Worrodell, 138 East 43d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, tidy North German girl as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress; two years' city references. 223 East 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly competent seamstress and chambermaid in private family. Present employer's, 139 East 34th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and to do other light duties in a family; will leave the city. Present employer's, 71 West 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl; in a store; good seamstress, will speaks good English. L. T., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; experienced; good references; assist in housework. Seamstress, 106 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her waitress, who has lived with her four years; excellent waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 120 East 34th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get a good situation for young American girl to do waiting and chamberwork in small family. Call, Monday, or address Mrs. Lawrence, 300 East 17th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house would like place for an excellent waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply, Monday, at 51 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can fill a butler's place; best reference from last employer. 41 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family as waitress and chambermaid; good personal city reference. Johnson, 235 West 19th St., care of Ross.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; go in the country for the Summer. 656 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman, brought up in England, as first-class waitress in the country, or as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Norwegian girl as competent waitress in private family; first-class city and country references. 417 3d Av., care Manning's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; or as parlormaid; family going to country; best of city reference. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; will go any distance into the country; understands carving, and serving of wine; best reference. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman as waitress in a private family going to the country; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 592 5th Av., until Thursday.

WAITRESS.—Lady desires situation for excellent waitress, whom she can highly recommend; capable of filling a butler's place. Call, Monday, 90 West 51st St.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS. — Present employer wishes to secure situations for waitress, also laundress, together or separately. Call, before 2 P. M., at 6 East 67th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for her excellent waitress; would take chambermaid's place. 112 East 16th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a place for her waitress. Call, before 11 A. M., or between 2 and 3, at 18 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress; willing to do chamberwork; four years' reference. 207 East 20th St., Jefford's bell.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best references. 798 6th Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By girl as first-class waitress or do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. 1,444 Park Av., Howe's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; in private family; best city reference. 1,564 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; understands serving courses, wines; make good salads; can carve; best city references. C., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—To go to the country; will be disengaged in a few days. 6 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY POSITION OF TRUST; GROWING CHILdren, invalid lady; young lady-like German. For particulars address or call, 903 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE CARE OF a ladies' reception room. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 226 East 35th St.; ring once.

CARE OF CHILDREN—GOVERNESS.—By two refined American girls; aged 18 and 20; with family going to country; the first to take care of children or as ladies' maid; the second as nursery governess, teaching French, English, and piano; both good seamstresses; good character; reference. 133 West 16th St., right-hand bell.

PROTESTANT WOMAN AND CHILD, 7 YEARS old, for the country; good home preferred to high wages. 134 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to do office work. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; 32; strictly temperate; competent; silver and gentleman's wardrobe. Anxious, 801 West 46th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Swede, who thoroughly understands his duties; best city references. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; disengaged on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 104, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German; age, 22; in private family; first-class references; city or country. BOEHLE, 485 3d Av.

BUTLER.—French; 26; in family or restaurant; good references, New-York, Paris, Nice. H. P., care of Mrs. Guillon, 153 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; best of city references. A., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler and cook, with good references. R. H., 110 East 41st St., care of Dillon.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By reliable, sober, intelligent man; single; thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position of a first-class butler, and is highly recommended by family, with whom he lived several years, and others; conscientious, neat, obliging. Ludo, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; willing to care for dining-room floor; wife first-class cook in all branches; both thoroughly competent; three years' best city references; city or country; small wages. French Couple, 217 West 33d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook, understanding all kinds of cooking; the butler understands his duty, especially in care of silver; last place for years; personal reference; country preferred. M. R., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent testimonials and will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, tailor store, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; understands his business in every particular; good valet; can be highly recommended as to honesty and sobriety; can be seen at residence of present employer. M. H., 23 Park Av.

BUTLER or VALET—COOK.—By first-class French couple; wife first-class cook in all branches; both competent in private family; city or country; good city references. Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class butler; eight years' best city references; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's. Call, between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address Butler, 66 West 39th St.

BUTLER—By a Swiss man twenty-six, as butler; is competent in all his duties; well recommended; has good references. Joseph, Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age 30; city or country; first-class written and personal reference. J. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her English butler, for three or four months, whom she can well recommend; Bar Harbor preferred. 36 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; good references; thoroughly competent; single; can be well recommended by last employer. R. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; by French Protestant; tall; good valet; age, 29; three years' best city reference from last employer. F., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—French couple; man as butler or valet; wife cook; private family; best city references; no objection to country. B. Luck, 101 8th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his business; leaving through no fault. Address in care of present employer, G. C. Rand, Esq., Lawrence, L. I.

BUTLER.—By a highly recommended man; trustworthy and perfectly sober; thoroughly competent and neat worker; eight years in one family; personal references. J. M., 154 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a very competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; very best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; speaks English; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; good city references; present employer, Marcelin, 20 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By competent indoor servant; city or country; willing and obliging; best city references; wages reasonable. A. M., Times Agency, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in private family; single; age, 32; thoroughly competent for his profession; first-class personal references. G. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or valet; by a thoroughly trained English servant; unquestionable city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 149 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Has all experience and not afraid of work; best of recommendations. F. C., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—Best of references. Call, from 9 to 12 A. M., at last employer's, 36 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; also good cook; will prove strictly respectable and faithful; age, 36. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER-COOK.—English; both first-class servants; good city and country references. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By experienced single man; capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish, careful driver; neat, particular; city of country; first-class city reference; last employer or personal. G., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

GENTLEMAN GOING to Europe; want situation for my coachman, who has lived with me two years; came to me with twelve years' references from last employer; has given entire satisfaction to myself and family; strictly sober. Call or address Mr. K., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Experienced; single man; capable to take entire charge of any gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish, careful driver; neat and particular in every way; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. B. S., 138 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By one who understands the care of horses and harness; to take full charge of gentleman's place; last employer can be seen. 178 West 80th St., Claremont Livery Stable, between 8 and 12 A. M.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—German; married; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; experienced; willing, obliging; personal city references. Rudolph, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Aged 31; good appearance; first-class written and personal city references; fully understands his business; is honest, strictly sober, and obliging; city or country. D. H., 609 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he highly recommends; takes excellent care of horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; give thorough satisfaction to any one needing a good man. My stable, 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in private family; thoroughly understand their business in all branches; good references; country preferred. Dingley, 268 West 4th St., corner Perry.

COACHMAN.—On a gentleman's country place; thoroughly understands the care and driving of fine horses and management of gentleman's place; handy with tools; willing to be generally useful. J. B. Sober, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single, sober, willing young man; thoroughly understands business; excellent city experience and references from last and former employers. Campbell, 1,620 Broadway, Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going abroad would like to get a situation for his coachman, whom he will highly recommend; honest, sober, and obliging; first-class city driver. D. M. H., 45 Exchange Place, Room 15.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands all about gentleman's place; will be found sober, willing to work; first-class reference; present employer, who is going to Europe, can be seen. J. M., 129 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, and harness; seven years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. G., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is careful driver; care of garden, lawn, and general work; is competent, sober, honest; best of references. Anderson, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; four years' highest recommendations; sober, honest, willing, trustworthy; city or country; careful driver; former employers accessible. Maurice, care Etchingham, 165 West 66th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; willing, honest, and sober; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. G. B., Box 331, Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Employer contemplating an extended European tour highly recommends sober, careful, competent, trustworthy coachman; in my service last eight years. Lawrence, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business; strictly sober, careful; ten years' highest city testimonials; former employers accessible; city or country. Patrick, 1,620 Broadway, Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the business thoroughly; care and management of private stable; experienced city driver; good appearance; sober and reliable; first-class reference. J. T. M., 106 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, sober, and reliable coachman; leaving on account of present employer giving up horses for the Summer; the best of references from present and former employers, who will gladly ace any one. Charles, 465 4th Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; age, 27; understands the care of horses and carriages; also a very good rider and everything connected with a city or country gentleman's establishment; first-class reference from last employer. Hugh, 105 West 49th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By experienced single man; capable to take entire charge of any gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish, careful driver; neat and particular in every way; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. P. H., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Neat appearance; first-class rider and city driver; thoroughly understands care and management of horses; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' experience with some of the leading city families, who can be seen. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway, Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every particular; strictly temperate, honest, and obliging; 15 years' best city references. D., 351 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single young man as gardener and make himself generally useful; understands the care of greenhouses; best of reference. M. C., Post Office Box 172, Bayside, L. I.

GARDENER.—By first-class single German; one that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city references. J. D., 149 3d Av.

Grooms.

GROOM, GARDENER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is good rider and driver; willing and obliging, which references will certify. John Lang, 152 6th Av.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; city or country. 108 West 56th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Age, 21; English; in a private family, or would go on yacht; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class references. Frank, care of Mrs. Armstrong, 426 4th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young Swede; in a private family; good personal references from last employer. Carl, 157 East 27th St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—By young man; English; thoroughly understands his work; has excellent personal city references. A. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent; can give first-class personal city references; disengaged. W. Finn, 60 South Washington Square.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly trained servant; English; best city references for six years; age, 26; hight, 5 feet 9; willing. Second Man, 129 3d Av., third floor.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man, or will take full charge in a small private family; first-class references. M. Dowd, care of Miss Kirk, 232 East 21st St.

SECOND MAN.—Gentleman going to country desires to find situation for his good second housman, who is also stylish, experienced groom. 23 West 48th St.

SECOND MAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his second man, who is a competent valet. 19 West 56th St.

SECOND MAN or THIRD MAN.—By a young Englishman with good references. E. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By steady, sober, industrious, intelligent man; can do anything around private residence, business house, or hotel; handy with tools; can pack, mark, and ship goods of any description; good references; seen at present employer's, 223 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—A gentleman about to leave the country recommends an Englishman now in his employ as a sober, honest, and respectful man, who can care for cows, horses, and garden. Sunam, Box 205 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care horses; everything around gentleman's place; best references; home preferable to big salary. James, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—29; private family; understands care silver, windows; also lawn roads; can care gentleman's wardrobe; three years' reference. Steady, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—Useful man as coachman and gardener on gentleman's place; good driver; understands the care of horses; handy with tools. B. G., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands horses and lawns; can milk; temperate; best references. Vincent, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede in a private family. G. Forsberg, 537 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET and TRAVELING SERVANT.—Italian; speaks French, English, and German; has traveled all through Europe; can have first-class English (also city) references. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; accustomed to travel; can wait well at table; understands yachting things. G., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MAN COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged French couple, together; man as cook; wife to do any kind of work; speak little English; no objection to the country. B. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SALESMAN.—Twelve years' experience in Ireland; just arrived; in dry goods store; quick at sales and smart appearance. Smith, care of Neill, 105 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By an honest and respectable man to take care of private residence for the Summer. Apply, between 10 and 12 and 3 and 6, at 47 East 34th St.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable person to take charge of a private house during the owner's absence; best of reference. M. R. A., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS WANTED—Something new and useful in every house. Address Teachout & Co., 111 North Ionia, St., Albion, Mich.

Business Chances.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.—Manufacturers and dealers in wrought iron and steel, hardware, machinery, and kindred goods, seeking South American trade, please address as below. Have had fifteen years' experience as merchant and manufacturer in iron and steel trade, contemplate trip to several South American ports, with view of locating at most desirable business point. Salary or commission; references. IRONMASTER, Box 146 Times.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Spring.

From The Washington Capital.

I sat me down in soulful mood
To write a song of Spring;
The sparrows trim, in English style,
Were briskly quarreling.

I wrote: "The wind is lingering low
Beneath the wayside trees,
And strawberries—" I hear a cry
Without—"Fresh strawber-ries!
Two boxes for a quar-ter!"

I wrote: "The shining grasses bend
Like waves across the meadow,
And shadow—" Echoes down the street:
"O shad-oh! Nice fresh shad-oh!"

I wrote: "The tender air of night
Hath ne'er a sound to mar,
And softly from the clouds there creeps
The first bright—"
"Evening Star!
Sta-yern News!"

My springtime song would sing itself
Much faster, so it seems,
If only thus folks would not
Externalize my dreams.

Pardonable Curiosity.

From The Washington Star.

"Charley, dear," said Mrs. Hunnimune, "I don't think I take enough interest in things that men care for. Won't you tell me something about baseball?"

"Of course. Anything that I can."

"I've noticed that sometimes when a club gets beat it's because the umpire doesn't do right."

"Yes."

"And sometimes because the weather isn't right."

"Yes."

"And sometimes because the audience doesn't do right."

"Yes."

"Well, Charley, dear, what I want to know is what the players have to do with the game?"

A Deeper Misery.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is a sadly consolatory philosophy about this little bunch of aphorisms, recently inscribed in a French autograph album:

"There is a thing sadder than being poor—it is to have been rich;
Sadder than being plain—to have been pretty;
Sadder than being scorned—to have been loved;
And sadder than being unknown—to be forgotten."

Superfluous.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Miss Hoamlining—I wouldn't have said such harsh things to her only I wanted to make myself as plain as possible.

Mrs. Hoamlining—You needn't have said a word.

Merely Suggested.

From The Somerville Journal.

A greater number of men than of women become stout late in life. No satisfactory explanation is offered of this fact, unless it be that the women are kept thin worrying about the men.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and sober young man; leaving on account of present employer giving up horses for the Summer; the best of references from present and former employers, who will gladly ace any one. Charles, 465 4th Av., fourth floor.

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Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HO

HONOR TO DEAD SOLDIERS

Sunday Memorial Services Held in New-York and Brooklyn.

WAR VETERANS ATTEND IN FORCE

Churches Gaily Decorated with Bunting and Flowers and Old War Songs Sung by Whole Congregations.

In many of the churches in this city yesterday memorial services were held. They were well attended by Grand Army posts. Most of the churches were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and flowers in abundance.

A fragrant pillow of flowers on which was worked the words "In Memoriam" rested on the pulpit platform of the Grant Memorial Church, on East Thirty-seventh Street, while the Stars and Stripes were draped around.

Among the congregation were veterans who had come to participate in the memorial services. The Rev. H. S. Still, himself a veteran and the pastor of the church, preached on "A Prophecy of Universal Peace." He said in part:

"Although war clouds are hovering over Europe, they will not break, and in the signs of the times I read peace and the fulfillment of the Biblical prophecy. We will yet live to see the day when, as the Scriptures tell, the plowshare will be made from the sword and the pruning hook wrought from the spear.

"All honor to the heroes that fought in the past, whose memory we cherish here to-day. They answered their country's call and bravely gave up their lives that the country might be saved. All honor, I repeat, to them, but I hope and know that the day is near at hand when the Nation will not have to call on the farmer to leave his plow and the artisan his tools and go forth to battle."

Among the veterans present were many from Lafayette Post and Reno Post. The Excelsior Camp, Sons of Veterans, was present also.

"Brotherhood, the Spirit of the Age," was the title of the sermon which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity, with special reference to Memorial Day. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"When we consider the immense material advance of the present century, its inventions, discoveries, and manufactures; its rapid and enormous accumulation of wealth, we may be inclined to call this an age of commerce. In a sense, this is true, but deeper down than this movement of society is the intellectual and moral tendency of the age in the direction of brotherhood. The American Republic was built on the wealth of man, and is the growth of centuries of human experience. The fifty-one men who met in the plain room in Philadelphia in 1776 reversed all the teachings of their recent experience. The Church and the State were then severed for the first time since Constantine.

"The inevitable growth of the idea of brotherhood led at last to the civil war, the emancipation of the slaves, and the establishment of a great central Government, to which all parts of the country are loyal.

"The same tendency is seen in the extension of suffrage in England, the enlargement of the privileges of the people in Germany. The sentiment of brotherhood is mitigating the barbarous methods of administration which have been common in Russia, and is enlightening the darkness of Oriental lands. Universal education, tenement-house reform, the effort to give all men equal justice before the law, the establishment of benefit societies, co-operative efforts, model towns and communities of various kinds, are all witnesses to the tremendous influence of this spirit of universal brotherhood.

"The religious life of the period equally illustrates the primal facts of the Gospel of Jesus Christ—the universal brotherhood of man, based upon the universal fatherhood of God. In all churches, of every name, to-day, though there may be differences of administration, there is the same spirit of loyalty to the central truths of the Christian revelation—the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man."

Memorial Day exercises were held last evening at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Avenue C. Members of the Kennedy Post, No. 42, G. A. R., Commander James Bambrick, attended the exercises in a body.

Addresses were made by the Rev. A. C. Moorehouse and John R. Knox. John Anderson and Carl Koenig sang "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground," "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and other war songs.

"After the disaster at Bull Run," said the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, "I urged my Presiding Elder to raise a regiment for the Union, and I joined it. When it seemed that we were balancing between victory and disaster God came to our help. In all our history it seems that God stepped in when all seemed lost. I hope you who have been to the front for the preservation of your country will strive as nobly to preserve the Sabbath as God's Memorial Day. Now, soldiers, be true to your manhood, your families, and your God."

Mr. Knox, in his address, spoke of his experiences as a boy at the time of the war.

"The soldier, looking at Old Glory, says: 'Touch not a stripe or star of it, for in my youth it sheltered me, and in my manhood I am ready to die for it.' Never was there more noble duty performed than was done by the boys in blue."

At the conclusion of the exercises all sang "My Coutnry, 'Tis of Thee." Then the veterans gathered around their flag at the platform and sang "John Brown's Body."

The old Ninth Ward in the troublous days of the civil war was synonomous for patriotism, and when the call to arms was issued by President Lincoln it rose en masse, so high ran the enthusiasm and ardor of the men who lived within its boundaries.

In the old Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening the same old spirit that moved the boys of 1861 to action was fired to its highest by the pastor, the Rev. Clark Wright, during the memorial services held there. The pastor himself a veteran of the late war, and one of the few remaining of the famed Hawkins Zouaves. He is an ardent Grand Army man, and to his church his comrades repaired last evening, together with Kimball Post, 100, George B. McClellan Post 552, and the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps to participate in the memorial services.

The programme consisted of the regular Methodist Episcopal hymn service, interspersed with patriotic songs and readings and an address by Dr. Wright.

The Robert Anderson and A. S. Williams Posts, G. A. R., the Anderson Zouave Association, the Anderson Battery and A. S. Williams Camp 103, Sons of Veterans Association, attended the services in the Union Tabernacle, West Thirty-fifth Street, last evening, in a body.

The tabernacle was decorated with flags and the banners of the posts.

The Rev. George J. Mingins preached from the text "I have fought a good fight." He spoke of the appearance of the Union troops when he saw them in Richmond at the close of the war, and then reviewed the causes that lead up to the war, praising the soldiers for their bravery and the hardships they endured for love of country and in the cause of liberty.

"To-night," said Mr. Mingins, "we meet to commemorate the bravery of our soldiers, to commemorate their virtues the living and the dead. Those who are dead are not forgotten, and it will be a bad day for this country if our dead soldiers are ever forgotten."

At the Bloomingdale Church last evening, John A. Dix Post and the First Veteran Cavalry attended memorial service in a body. The Rev. Madison C. Peters spoke on "Immigration."

OBSERVANCES IN BROOKLYN.

Interesting Exercises at the Tomb of the Martyrs and Other Graves.

Veterans of the late war, prominent citizens, and fraternal societies co-operated yesterday to make the Memorial Sunday exercises in Brooklyn a success. The dead heroes were eulogized for the great work they did in fighting for the right, and their graves were decorated with flowers by their old comrades.

The Tomb of the Martyrs at Fort Greene was the scene of interesting services yesterday evening, and Mayor Schieren delivered a short address. The tomb, which contains the bones of the patriots of the prison ships, was decorated with flowers by the children of Public School No. 5.

The exercises were under the direction of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R. The members of the post proceeded to the tomb under the escort of Coeur de Leon Encampment, No. 60, G. R. A., Knights of St. John and Malta. There were 100 of the Sir Knights present in their handsome uniforms, and led by their famous drum, fife, and bugle corps. Col. William R. Gear was in command.

The Society of Old Brooklynites was also present, and the scholars of Public School No. 5, sang "Hail Columbia," "Red, White, and Blue," and "America," and the tomb was decorated with flowers by Grace W. Hodgins, Edith A. Eginton, Huldah C. Klopsch, and Gertrude M. Ludlum of the same school.

Commodore George N. Shelton of Strong Post presided. Mayor Schieren said:

"Brooklyn may justly boast of her many historic places, which were made sacred by the patriots of the War of the Revolution, who here sacrificed their lives for freedom's sake. Within our border is found the place where the famous battle of Long Island was fought, which cost so much anxiety to Washington, the Father of his Country, where many noble lives were lost, and the gallant boys of Maryland fought so bravely to the bitter end.

"But no spot is more hallowed than right here—the Tomb of the Martyrs. Here lie the remains of the men who died on the prison ships which lay in yonder bay, and we have come here to-day to honor their memory."

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., then delivered a prayer, and Public Administrator William B. Davenport was the orator. Among other things, he said:

"Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: Beneath heaven's high arch we stand to-day with reverently uncovered heads to drop a sprig of rosemary in rememberance of dead heroes, and from the recollections of their lives and deeds to draw for ourselves renewed inspiration by which to live as citizens of this great Republic.

"You, Mr. Mayor, by your presence here, lend the dignity of your high office to do them honor. You, older citizens of Brooklyn, who have always made especial efforts to have this spot marked with some substantial memorial, by your attendance impress upon these children present, who at no distant day will control the destiny of this great city, that you regard duty well performed as entitled to your highest admiration.

"Let us trust that to-day marks a new departure in the evidences of our regard and of our appreciation for these soldiers of the Republic in her struggle for life. The Daughters of the Revolution have within a few short weeks taken up the work so long neglected, have devised plans and taken steps to suitably commemorate this spot. Time and again earnest efforts have been made by some of our members in Congress to secure national aid to carry out this work, but for one reason or another it has always failed. It devolves upon us to aid these patriotic ladies in carrying forward to an immediate and successful conclusion a work that has been too long neglected. Before the blossoms come again let us hope that this work so long delayed will already give evidence that tardy justice is at last to be done to the martyrs of the prison ships."

The benediction was delivered by the Rev. James Clayton of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

At Prospect Park fully 5,000 people assembled to participate in the services at the Lincoln Statue. More than 2,000 were colored people. Post Commander Reuben Riley of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, called the assemblage to order and Park Commissioner Squier presided. The Rev. John J. Ornand of George C. Strong Post offered prayer, and after the people had united in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Henry A. Powell was introduced as the orator.

He said that a whole-souled observance of Memorial Day was more fitting this year, on account of the recent remarkable utterances of an officer of this city, who had insulted the Grand Army of the Republic. He also denounced a pictorial which last week published what he termed a scandalous cartoon which ridiculed and insulted the veterans.

Company G, "The Beecher" Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, attended the services and gave a marching salute.

Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn was the Grand Marshal at the service held at the Naval Cemetery. There were several hundred present, and the following organizations were represented: Farragut Association of New-York, Monitor Association, Ladies' Naval Guard of Hoboken, in costume; naval cadets of New-York; Gideon Welles Naval Veterans of New-Haven, and Ladies' Naval Veteran Association, No. 5, of New-York.

The visiting delegations were met at the bridge and escorted to the cemetery by the Fife and Drum Corps of the Naval Cadets' Association.

Rear Admiral Osborn said that for the first time in a number of years, a voice had been raised in protest against the Sunday memorial observance to dead soldiers. He had reference to the letter sent to Mayor Schieren by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, asking the Mayor to prevent the alleged desecration of the Sabbath by the veterans. The doughty Admiral requested all present to offer a special prayer for the safety of Col. Bacon's soul, at the evening services.

Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings was the orator of the day. He said:

"Comrades, shipmates—for in the war for the Union the soldier was often the shipmate of the sailor, and the sailor the comrade of the soldier. Both were inspired by the same patriotic impulse; both were embarked in a common cause. They triumphed together, and both have been recipients of the Nation's gratitude. The soldier was the shipmate of the sailor in the memorable expedition to Hatteras, and the sailor the comrade of the soldier in the magnificent assault on Fort Fisher. Shoulder to shoulder, Selfridge's brave tars and Terry's volunteers moved upon the fort and joined in loud huzzas when Lamb lowered the Confederate colors. Shipmates and comrades, then, the union continued throughout the war, and has since been confirmed by the welding of the naval posts into the Grand Army of the Republic. As a member of that glorious combination I address you to-day.

"'The Alabama!' 'The Alabama!' was the cry that ran over the decks and down the companionways of the Kearsarge on that quiet Sunday nearly thirty-one years ago off Cherbourg. It was a cry of joy. The drums beat to quarters. Capt. Winslow was about to open the regular Sunday service when the cry reached his ears. Throwing aside the Prayer Book he seized his trumpet. The ship was cleared for action. When both ships were fairly at sea, they went straight for each other, with England and France, the greatest maritime nations of the earth, as spectators.

"The news of the victory thrilled the hearts and nerved the arms of the soldiers of the Union. Under its inspiration Sherman swept on to Atlanta and continued his march to the sea. Grant pressed Lee with renewed vigor. Slowly but surely the forces of the two great Generals drew together, crushing the Confederacy as between the upper and lower millstones. The cracking of the monstrous bones was heard at Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Bentonville, and Petersburg, and the giant finally gave up the ghost. Where? At Sailor's Creek. The first gun of the rebellion had been fired at a ship, and meet it was that it should yield its life at Sailor's Creek. The ship was coming to succor the soldier, and meet it was that the soldier and the sailor should unite to punish the audacious challenge. When the Stars and Stripes were again raised at Sumter on the very staff from which they had been lowered, meet it was that soldier and sailor should fill the heavens with salvos of artillery, announcing the victory to the world. All honor to the veterans on land and sea, whom a grateful country will hold in lasting remembrance.

"Shipmates, the memories of those who fell in battle, whether on land or on sea, are enshrined within the heart of the Nation. You may decorate the graves of these dead to-day, but there are graves which you can never decorate. No birds sing above them, and they are untouched by God's sunshine. Those graves are filled with heroes. Their coffins were the original Monitor that worsted the Merrimac; the Tecumseh, the Hatteras, and the Lyonnais. Many a hero rests on the bottom of the sea, in naval graveyards beneath the broad Atlantic, the Gulf, and the muddy waters of the Mississippi."

Congressman Francis H. Wilson also spoke in eloquent terms of the dead heroes.

The graves of two Russian officers, Lieuts. Gripenberg and Dessiatoff, who died in the navy yard twenty years ago, were decorated.

At the Beecher Statue, in City Hall Park, the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic took part, and decorated the bronze statue with flowers. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered a short address.

At the grave of Col. James H. Perry, in Cypress Hills Cemetery, services were held by the Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, and Capt. George A. Hussey of this city delivered the oration.

Memorial services also were held at the National Soldiers' Cemetery, under the auspices of Gen. George A. Custer Garrison, No. 2.

A number of Grand Army posts visited the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of their dead comrades.

The Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in command of Col. Alexis C. Smith, attended divine services last evening at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond Street, where the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, the pastor of the church and the Chaplain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon. They were attired in full-dress uniform.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, delivered a memorial discourse before the veterans of the Forty-eighth Regiment, which was formerly lead by Col. James H. Perry, who went from the pastorate of Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church as a volunteer on the breaking out of the rebellion. Dr. Banks's theme was "The Dream of Christian Civilization, or Decoration Day as a Prophecy of Universal Brotherhood." He spoke in part as follows:

"When we recall the fact that the purpose of Decoration Day is not to keep alive feelings of vengeance and hatred, not to revive strife and discord, but to commemorate the self-sacrificing deeds of brave and heroic men, to deck the graves of both the blue and the gray with the emblems of forgiveness and love, and that in many sections of the South the Confederate veterans will on next Thursday cover the graves of their fallen foemen with a wealth of Southern flowers, it is easy to understand that the spirit of our theme is born of this occasion.

"We have reached a time in the progress of civilization when we need to concentrate the mighty power of our Christian intelligence in a united attack upon some of those evils that are the great sources of human degradation. Florence Nightingale wrote not long since, 'There are more people to pick us up when we fall than to enable us to stand on our feet.' What a suggestive statement that is! What American civilization needs to-day is a mighty crusade against the giant evils which take men off their feet. It is well enough to save lost men and outcast women, but it is a thousand-fold better to dry up the streams which transform innocent boys and pure girls into profligates and outcasts. Surely the bringing about of religious toleration, the ushering in of social and economic justice, and the annihilation of that crime of crimes, the legalized liquor traffic, are wars as holy and chivalrous as any for which noble knight or pious crusader ever tilted a lance or unsheathed a sword."

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., visited the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in the evening, and listened to an interesting sermon which the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith preached.

Rankin Post No. 10 attended special services at St. Anne's Church, Gold and Front Streets, and W. W. Stevenson Post visited the North Reformed Church, on Clermont Avenue.

On Thursday U. S. Grant Post will visit Riverside Park, where special services will be held at the tomb of Gen. Grant. Gov. McKinley will be the orator, and in the evening he will be given a reception at the Montauk Club.

AT THE GRAVE OF GEN FREMONT

Impressive Decoration Ceremonies by Grand Army Posts in Rockland Cemetery.

NYACK, N. Y., May 26.—Many hundreds of people from various parts of Rockland and Westchester Counties gathered at the grave of Gen. John C. Frémont in Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, this afternoon, to witness the strewing of flowers upon the grave of the old hero, and to listen to the interesting ceremonies which accompanied it. The exercises were under the auspices of Frémont Post, No. 590, G. A. R., of Yonkers, which came over on a steamer chartered for the occasion. Waldron Post of Nyack was invited, and participated.

The grave of Frémont is on the highest and most beautiful plateau of Rockland Cemetery, close by the monument of Lieut. Commander Gorringe, who brought the obelisk over to this country. After singing and prayer, a brief address was made by Commander L. L. Robbins of Waldron Post. Then followed the flag presentation, more singing, and an address by Thomas Birdsall, Commander of Frémont Post. A large and handsome flag was put on Frémont's grave by Junior Vice Commander Conlon of Yonkers. A large supply of choice flowers, including an anchor of red and white roses, was placed on the grave, and addresses were made by the Rev. Bowen Lockwood of the Piermont Methodist Episcopal Church, William Riley of Yonkers, and the Rev. E. E. Crowell of the Eighth New-York Cavalry. Benediction was pronounced by J. B. O'Dell of Yonkers Post.

Decorating Monuments at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 26.—Delegations from Kilpatrick, Anderson, and Custer Posts, G. A. R., arrived here this morning from New-York to decorate the graves and monuments of the Generals whose names their posts bear.

Custer Post delegation was the first to arrive. They marched across the plains and went direct to the unfinished monument of Custer, that formerly stood on the hill near the Riding Hall. After decorating this monument, they returned to New-York. The Kilpatrick and Anderson delegations marched together, carrying the shot-riddled flags under which former hosts had marched to death or victory. A short address was delivered at the graves by the chaplains who accompanied the delegations.

Permission to decorate the graves was given by Col. Ernst, the Superintendent of the Academy.

Exercises at Carnegie Hall.

The programme for the memorial exercises at Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of Decoration Day will include an overture by Prof. J. G. Rampone, bandmaster; an introductory, by Comrade Philip S. Bigler, Chairman of the Memorial Committee; an address by the Hon. William L. Strong, and oration by the Hon. H. J. Coggeshall, and several songs and instrumental recitals.

Policeman John J. Kenny Dead.

Policeman John J. Kenny of the Macdougal Street Station died at his home, 59 Vandam Street, yesterday morning from hemorrhage. He had been absent on leave intermittently since the severe snowstorm of last February. Then he contracted an illness which gradually weakened him and caused his death.

Kenny was a young policeman, having been appointed to the force in August, 1890. He served in the West Forty-seventh and Macdougal Street squads.

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THE OUT-OF-DOOR PARLOR.

More grateful than shade in Summer, these—on the veranda.

Reed and rattan chairs, broad-armed, roomy and restful. You will say—until you see the low price—that an ease-loving Oriental had made them. Divans with springy rattan seats and abundance of pillows. Tables—rattan or light wood, wonderfully attractive and varied in design for work or play. Gay little Turkish tabourettes for afternoon tea things.

Prices and pieces for everybody.

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Body-coat: blue, green, black, claret, $20.
Trousers to match $9.
Drab body-coat $25.
Drab trousers $10.
Hats boots scarfs collars gloves—see livery-book.
Whipcord-livery suit, three colors, $22—see our livery-book.

Straw hats $1.90, $2.50, and $3.

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WASH DRESS GOODS.

To-day, we shall place on sale 200 pieces genuine Scotch Ginghams, in Stripes, Checks and Plaids, at 15 cents per yard; formerly 25 cents and 30 cents. And a large assortment of rich Novelty Ginghams, at 20 cents and 25 cents per yard; formerly 30 cents and 40 cents.

French Printed Foulards, in a variety of handsome designs, are offered at 15 cents per yard; former price 30 cents.

The Season's accumulation of short lengths of fine Cotton Goods will be closed out at 12½ cents per yard..

DRESS GOODS.

2500 yards all wool French Challies, at 25 cents per yard—1500 yards hard twist Storm Serge, at 50 cents per yard—1200 yards French Whip Cord, light weight but firm and strong, at 40 cents per yard—greatest bargains in years in all sorts of dress goods.

Remnants of Crepons, Coverts, Tweeds, Serges, Mohairs and French Novelties at prices merely nominal.

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HOME FOR THE HOMELESS

Hebrew Infant Asylum Consecrated to Its Work of Charity.

DR. SILVERMAN OFFERS THE PRAYER

Formal Declaration of the Opening Made by the President, Mrs. Wallenstein—Address by Dr. Kohler.

A very large assemblage witnessed the dedication of the Hebrew Infant Asylum yesterday afternoon. Every detail of the ceremonies had been properly attended to long before the hour when the ceremonies were to take place. The large lawn in front of the building, at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, were amply supplied with flagstaffs, from which waved the Stars and Stripes, and the building was handsomely decorated with bunting.

Jacob Fleischhauer, at 3:30 o'clock, introduced the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, who offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of all men, we invoke Thy presence in this sacred hour, when we assemble to dedicate this home to the cause of charity, and we render our gratitude unto Thee, that Thou hast so prospered the handiwork of this society that it has been enabled so early in its career to establish a permanent home. We thank Thee for these influences for good which Thou throwest around our lives. The strong Thou hast amply blessed. We beseech Thee to aid the weak and to help us to nurture the helpless.

Thou, who takest care and account of the flight of the sparrow, and dost not suffer any of Thy creatures to want, wilt hear our prayers and send bountiful help for these infants and most helpless of Thy children.

In this work we feel that we are aiding Thy cause. It is said "From the mouth of babes and sucklings thou acquirest new strength." From the infant that we will rear here we pray that there will grow up men and women imbued with the same spirit of love and benevolence that protect and sustain.

Bless, O Lord, the good women and men who have felt impelled to come to the succor of our little ones. Bless their homes. Bless their infants. Prosper the good work, O Lord. Amen.

Mr. Fleischhauer then welcomed the guests, and briefly recapitulated the history of the institution, as published in The New-York Times of yesterday. At the close of his remarks he introduced the President of the society, Mrs. S. Wallenstein, who was received with applause. She delivered an address in German, of which the following is a translation:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with feelings of heartfelt gratitude and sincerest sentiments that I bid you all a heartw welcome to-day, on this site of beneficence. This is indeed a very happy moment for me. With the aid of a Providence and the assistance of benevolently-inclined friends, I am happy to see our ideal project realized, the great necessity of which has been apparent to me for many years. I will not take up the valuable time at present by giving you a lengthy history of the origin of this society, but will reserve that pleasure for your kind consideration for the near future.

For the present, I will content myself to beseech the Almighty for His assistance upon this institution, as well as for the poor, unfortunate little ones and also to express my sincere thanks to the members of this society for their kind co-operation, especially the Arrangement Committee, which has spared no efforts in its desire to aid our good cause.

It is a pleasure to appeal to the public for its kind aid for a cause as worthy as ours, and I hope many of you will join us. Again I bid you a thrice hearty welcome, and declare the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New-York formally opened for the reception of those unfortunate little creatures to whom that blessing has been denied, to call the sweet names, "Papa—Mama"; but we will endeavor to take the place of parents for those innocent infants, with the aid of our Heavenly Father.

Henry S. Allen, one of the Directors of the United Hebrew Charities and a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was next introduced and briefly stated the mission of the institution. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, who delivered the following dedicatory address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Whenever some lasting good is accomplished, whenever some new mode of remedying evil and ameliorating the condition of mankind is established, we ought first to thank God, who is the source of all goodness, and who planted into our soul the desire to do good to our fellow-beings. To Him, then, our first thanksgiving is due, who has prompted our good women to undertake this noble task, and then our warm gratitude and high appreciation should be rendered to those kind and generous souls whom the spirit of God moved to start and to achieve this praiseworthy work.

Heartily do I, in the name of Israel, congratulate you upon this achievement. I rejoice with you to see this new triumph of philanthropy over selfishness, of redeeming benevolence over grasping avarice. A work like this cannot but reflect credit upon our young, enterprising Jewish town community. An institution like this gives loud testimony that lucre and luxury are not the sole or chief aims of our age or race, but that the higher claims of humanity find warm and ready response in the hearts of our good Jewesses, that the cry of the distressed and unprotected is, amidst the din and tumult of our busy city life, not unheard by our tender-hearted women. God bless them! Whenever I read the story of Hagar with her little son upon her shoulder crying for water in the desert, I cannot help thinking that the angel sent by God to open a new well to save this young life was a woman. For it is always woman who discovers some new way of supplying a great need. Woman is endowed with that deep and tender sympathy that makes her the guardian angel of the forsaken and forlorn. In every true woman the maternal instinct is so keen and so rich with heavenly mercy that she cannot see a helpless babe without rushing to its rescue. Did not Divine Providence count upon this redeeming love of woman when Moses was in a frail willow basket intrusted to the waters of the Nile? A heathen Princess, a tyrant's daughter, became the savior of Israel's greatest son, the rescuer of the nation's redeemer. Thus stands on the threshold of our people's history a gentile woman whose only merit was that she was a true woman. Bithiah—Daughter of God—the rabbis say, was her name. And ever since we are taught by our wise men: "Whoever saves a single life saves a whole world." And how does this truth strike us so impressively at this moment, when we remember that there is nothing in the wide world that appeals more to our sympathy and pity than does a helpless babe, crying for a mother, who cannot feed and cradle her, for a father's protecting arm, and it is not there. And yet, who can tell what possibilities of human skill and wisdom or genius may be hidden in that poor, tiny infant, which is less capable than any other creature of expressing its needs, because it is more dependent than any other upon fellow-beings, to draw forth by human love whatever is lovable and human in its little soul. Indeed, of all the charity practiced in a community, there is none that bears such blessed fruit, none that offers such gratifying reward as that of providing a home for the waif, a mother for the motherless infant.

A Rabbinical legend tells that Moses, ushered once into the vast realms of Paradise, was shown all the treasures in store for the righteous, the truthful, and the good in the life to come; but one treasure house above the rest, outshining all in splendor, he was not permitted to see, and when he inquired for whom these were intended, he received the reply: "This is the recompense for those who fill the place of fathers and mothers to such children as have no home nor a parental arm to lift them out of misery and shame. The good they accomplish is endless in its extent, and so is their compensation." I am sure that in underaking this noble task you had no other prospect in view nor any motive at heart except that of pure, disinterested love. Not for the sake of reward, either earthly or celestial, simply to satisfy the generous impulse of your generous hearts did you toil and labor until you succeeded in having this institution opened to-day for the benefit of suffering humanity. You certainly have merited thereby the thanks of the community. There are charities in which people may err and sin by overdoing. In the field of helpful love, in the work of uplifting and saving lives, you cannot do enough.

But you have also the satisfaction to know that your work is appreciated. Nay, you have faith in your fellow-men, and feel confident that the good cause in which you are engaged cannot fail to solicit the earnest support and co-operation of warm-hearted sisters and brothers. You feel certain, and I with you, that the fire which God kindled in the Jew at Mount Sinai; that the spirit which He awakened in the great prophets and teachers of Israel thousands of years ago, has not died out in their descendants to-day. If the modern Jew is no longer as scrupulous in his religious practice, the modern Jewess no longer as willing to observe the old forms of tradition as our fathers and mothers were, the Jewish heart beats as warmly as ever for every lofty cause of humanity. If we have no Seth Lows as yet in our midst, who give millions for the grand purpose of education, we have numerous men and women who give their lives and souls to great objects of philanthropy, standing behind none in noble self-sacrifice and self-surrender.

So may the Lord, whose Kingdom is established upon the mouths of innocent babes and sucklings, be with you and crown your laudable undertaking with glorious success, which will form a new link in the golden chain of benevolent institutions which form the glory and the pride of our community. And now, in the name of the God of Israel, the Protector of the widow, the Father of the orphan, the Shield of the shelterless; in the name of that religion which first proclaimed it to be the duty of the rich to provide for the poor and the claim of the feeble to be protected by the strong; in the name of Judaism and its Only One, I herewith dedicate this house to be a home and a shelter for helpless infancy, an asylum and a refuge for the motherless, a sanctuary of maternal love and protection for tender babyhood.

I consecrate this threshold and these rooms that none but angelic hands may feed and cradle and angelic eyes watch over innocent childhood to still its wants from pure unselfish love. I consecrate these doors and windows that none but the pure air and light of heaven may be wafted upon cradled that harbor lives rescued from dark despair and infuse the frail frames with new life, the hopeless with new hope, and those void of a mother's love with new love and parental affection. I consecrate the work of charity and sympathy to be practiced here to be a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Almighty Father, and this abode to be an altar of "humanity," redolent with love and kindness, and the faithful workers here to be Thy priests, administering in Thy honor and in the honor of our blessed American land of freedom and to the cause of Israel and for the benefit of our great metropolis. May purity and piety, modesty and faithful devotion; may peace and harmony, may the bliss and the joy of pure love and nobility of heart forever reign in these precincts.

May the benignity of Thy majesty rest upon us, oh, Lord. Let Thy blessing and favor rest upon this asylum. Establish Thou the work of our hands. Bless the pious founders and kindly workers of this institution of benevolence and crown their undertaking with success. Speed it and prosper it now and forever more, and bestow a long and blessed life upon the work and the workers. Amen.

Interesting addresses followed by N. S. Rosenau, E. L. Rieser, B. Frankel, Senator Joseph C. Wolff, Morris Tuska, and the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Adolph M. Radin, rabbi of the Temple Gates of Hope, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Among those present were the following officers and Directors of the institution: President—Mrs. S. Wallenstein; Vice President—Mrs. E. L. Rieser; Financial Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Bruckner; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Rose Goldsmith; Treasurer—Miss Minnie Frank. The Board of Directors comprise E. L. Rieser, B. Frankel, S. Wallenstein, Ernest Block, J. Wertheimer, J. R. Seligman, R. J. Gerstle, J. Fleischhauer, A. M. Steinhardt, Henry Frank, and Milton Schnaier; and Henry S. Allen, Mark Fischel, State Senator Joseph C. Wolff, Morris Tuska, N. Necarsulmer, Mrs. R. Herschman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Untermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, Miss Elsie Lowenstein, Miss Bertha Lowenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cohen, Henry Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Samuel Wald, Miss Lillie Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Cowan, Joseph Keller, Mrs. F. Schweinberg, Mrs. H. Wechsler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Levin, Mrs. Alfred Pateck, Mrs. Simon Lesser, Mrs. Hannah Hahn, Mrs. F. Simmons, Mrs. C. Feist, Mrs. A. Bach, Mrs. F. Hessberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Goldsmith, and Mrs. L. Lascher.

As a token of apreciation for the unselfish efforts of Mrs. S. Wallenstein, the founder of the institution, the incorporators from their private purses had a large crayon portrait of her hung in the main hall, which was a complete surprise not only to the President herself, but to the members of the association as well.

After the ceremonies the guests were shown through the institution, and refreshments were served by the young women of the society.

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Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout-line warps from $8.

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, cooler, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, decidedly cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, except showers in northern portion, decidedly cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, except possibly showers in the early morning, cooler, southeasterly winds becoming northwesterly. VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, cooler in the interior, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, stationary temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable. GEORGIA, fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming northerly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in the early morning, warmer, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MISSISSIPPI, fair, except showers on the coast, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in the early morning, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, clearing to-night, fair Monday, decidedly cooler, high northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair Monday, preceded by rain in the early morning, cooler, high northwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the early morning, cooler in southern, warmer in northern portion, high northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA and IOWA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, high southeasterly winds, with conditions favorable for severe local storms. NEBRASKA, threatening weather, possibly showers in western portion, warmer, southeasterly winds, conditions favorable for severe local storms. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather, warmer, southerly winds, conditions favorable for severe local storms in extreme northern portion. COLORADO, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly

Monday
May 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MANY RUMORS IN BERLIN

Talk About Changes in Emperor William's Cabinet.

HOHENLOHE AND KOELLER INVOLVED

Apparently no Good Foundation for the Reports—Started While the Emperor Was Deer-Stalking in Proekelwitz.

BERLIN, May 26.—The return of the Emperor to Potsdam on Friday from his season of deer-stalking at Proekelwitz caused the revival of last week's rumors that a Cabinet crisis was imminent. It was understood, of course, that whatever Ministerial changes might be impending nothing could be done while the Emperor was away, but since his return reports are rife that Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, will soon be displaced, Count von Waldersee becoming Chancellor. With these changes it is reported that the Government will inaugurate a new programme involving a sharp repression of public liberty and a reaction against universal suffrage. These reports, however, arise solely from the general expectation that something is about to happen, and the retirements and apopintments indicated seem to be the most likely of any movement that the Kaiser would embark in as a measure of reprisal for the defeat of the Anti-Revolution bill.

The Vorwaerts, Socialist, positively affirms that Herr von Koeller's retirement has been decided upon, but within the official circle all these rumors are declared to be at least premature, and probably erroneous. The hunting trip of the Emperor did not prevent him from dealing personally with public affairs, as it is known that he was constantly in friendly communication with Chancellor von Hohenlohe, and this fact impels the latter's friends to ridicule the stories of his impending downfall. The reports in regard to Herr von Koeller, however, are based upon different grounds from those forming the basis of Prince Hohenlohe's case, and it is the general opinion in well-informed circles that Koeller will not meet the Reichstag at the opening of the Autumn session in the capacity of Minister of the Interior.

Foreign affairs, and especially diplomatic changes in the embassy at Vienna, have engaged the attention of the Kaiser in his absence. Count von Eulenberg, the German Ambassador to Austria, was summoned from Vienna to Proekelwitz, where he remained three days in consultation with the Kaiser. It is understood that the Emperor was disagreeably surprised at the appointment of Count Goluchowski as Austrian Prime Minister, and so expressed himself, and it is also understood that the assurances of Emperor Francis Joseph that the retirement of Count Kalnoky would not cause any alteration in the relations of the parties to the Dreibund have not had the effect to remove the official regrets that Count Goluchowski was named as Kalnoky's successor.

Another new figure has made an appearance in the field of diplomacy in the person of Count Peter Kapnist, the successor of Prince Lobanoff-Rostowski as Russian Ambassador to Vienna, who presented his credentials to Emperor Francis Joseph on Friday. Count Kapnist served eight years as Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Paris, while Count Goluchowski was there, and during that time the two belonged to the same social clique in the French capital. Count Kapnist married the German Countess Steinbock-Fermor, but this alliance did not make him any more pro-German, as he was, and as he still is, a well-known supporter of the Russo-French entente. Count von Eulenburg will return to Vienna without delay, and it is understood that he is under instructions to watch closely the developments arising from the recent diplomatic changes.

The Emperor's bag of game at Proekelwitz included eighteen roebucks. Two of the days of his stay there was a continuous downpour of rain, but the Emperor, nevertheless, pursued the chase. When he was not shooting he was driving a team of five white Russian horses, three wheelers abreast and two leaders abreast. He spent last Sunday with Count Bohna-Mallmitz, and with him went to church at the Alstadt. The Empress, in his Majesty's absence, was seen much in Berlin, where she engaged in shopping and visiting. She does not appear to be in her usual health. After the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal she is going with her children to some bathing place in the Baltic, the Kaiser, in the meantime, going on a yachting trip in Swedish waters.

With the adjournment of the Reichstag the Berlin officials begin their holidays. Dr. Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs, already has gone to Carlsbad, and Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, has gone to Hamburg. The greater part of the Ministers, however, will be required to attend the Emperor until the Kiel functions are over. The report of the engineers on the condition of the new canal was presented to the Emperor yesterday. It is understood to guarantee the fitness of the canal to permit the passage of the naval procession, in accordance with the programme. It is proposed that Prince Henry of Prussia, on board the yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by the dispatch boat Grille, will go through the canal on June 3 and carefully examine its banks, especially near the Gruenthal, where active operations are in progress, with a view of deepening, widening, and strengthening the canal to guard against further landslides. The members of the Canal Committee express confidence that the opening of the canal will be a complete success.

The plan of the Kaiser's marquee at Holtenau has been recast, and a great hall, in which a grand festival will be held, is in course of erection on the Kiel side of the canal. The original idea was the construction of a large tent after the model of the old war ship Niobe. The Kaiser devised a marquee on the model of a ship of the seventeenth century, and intrusted Herr Gruner, the Berlin architect, to carry out the work upon the lines which the Emperor laid down. The mast of the old ship Moltke will be used as a bowsprit, and three other immense masts will assist in supporting and adorning the marquee, which will measure 420 feet in length by 130 feet in width. The dining saloon will be 310 feet long and 65 feet wide. The marquee will be lighted by electric lamps throughout. A feature of the night fêtes will be a torchlight procession through the streets of Kiel, in which 12,000 men will take part.

Ex-Premier Stambuloff of Bulgaria was expected to come to Berlin to consult eminent German physicians in regard to his afflictions, which include kidney disease or diabetes, before taking a course of the waters at Carlsbad. Telegrams received from Sofia to-day say that although the ex-Premier's treatment is a matter of life or death, the Government refuses to permit him to leave the country. He is kept a prisoner in his own house, which is guarded by gendarmes. The German and other European representatives again have interceded personally with the Government in his behalf, but, as before, without success.

Prince Ferdinand, while designing to injure the statesman who gave him his throne, throws off the responsibility for Stambuloff's treatment by absenting himself from Bulgaria. Upon Stambuloff's applying for a passport, Prince Ferdinand started for France under the pretense that he had been summoned to see his sick uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, and his mother, Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, left Munich at the same time and joined him at Chantilly. M. Stambuloff writes to his personal friends in Berlin and Vienna that his life is in danger, and that if he does not die from the disease from which he is suffering, he will be murdered. It seems that long confinement and illness have caused him to become morbid. His friends do not believe in the existence of a plot to kill him, but, at the same time, they denounce the harshness of his treatment.

Herr Schippel, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, undertook to address a Socialist meeting in Berlin on Friday on the subject of bimetallism, of which he is in favor, when the police appeared and demanded that the ladies, of whom there were a number present, should withdraw. The grounds taken by the police were that the gathering was a political reunion of doubtful character. Herr Schippel and others protested against the action of the police, whereupon the latter summarily dissolved the meeting. The crowd hissed the police and a number of them were arrested, but were afterward released. The affair has caused general indignation.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Cracow which says the cholera has broken out in Volhynia, and extensive measures have been taken to prevent the disease from crossing the frontier.

Prince Max of Saxony, nephew of the King of Saxony, is about to be consecrated a Dean at Elchstadt, Bavaria. The Prince is of an intensely religious turn of mind.

Lieut. von Skrzebenski, who mysteriously vanished from his regiment at Metz in 1894, was discovered traveling under an assumed name as an actor, attached to a migratory troupe in Silesia. He was arrested on the stage as a deserter.

Herr Becker's new work, "Frauenlob," was produced at the Royal Opera House last night. It was a pronounced success and met with a cordial reception. The work is of the best type of modernized German romantic opera.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Dr. Oergel against the Nordstern Insurance Company is exciting a great deal of comment. Dr. Oegel, a resident of Hamburg, insured his life for 10,000 marks, the policy covering death from accidents sustained through mechanical agencies. The doctor died of cholera, resulting from experiments in the preparation of cholera bacilli, which he accidentally absorbed in his system. The company refused to pay the policy, and the court found that the death was due to chemical and not mechanical causes, therefore sustaining the refusal of the Nordstern Company to pay.

It is announced that the list of yachts desiring to pass through the Baltic Canal will be closed on June 6.

The renewed demand on the part of the British Board of Agriculture for the removal of the German restrictions upon the importation of live stock has met with an unfavorable response. The German experts who were sent to England report that the foot and mouth disease which prevailed there has not been entirely suppressed.

Lieut. Kessel, who became notable through his arrest in Paris early this year as a suspected spy, has now been convicted by a court-martial in Carlsruhe of embezzlement, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will attend the opening of the Baltic Canal as an expression of the Czar's thanks to Germany for her co-operation with Russia in the joint protest against Japan's retention of Chinese mainland territory.

A WEEK OF MISS JANET ACHURCH

The English Actress to Appear as Stephanie and Nora Before Returning to Her Home in England.

Janet Achurch, the English actress, has determined to give Americans an opportunity of passing on her abilities before returning to her home in England. She will appear at Hoyt's Theatre next week, supported by her own company, under the direction of F. C. Whitney, and the engagement will be for one week only. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday she will play Stephanie, in "Forget-Me-Not," a part made famous in this country by Genevieve Ward and Rose Coghlan, and for the rest of the week she will play Nora, in Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

Miss Achurch is one of England's leading actresses. She came to this country under a three years' contract to Richard Mansfield to appear in Bernard Shaw's "Candida." When the play was put in rehearsal Mr. Mansfield found that his own part was so insignificant that he declined to play it. The manager and actress then agreed amicably to cancel the three-year contract at the expiration of two months, and Miss Achurch was paid her salary for that period for doing nothing. She was very anxious to make an appearance in America, however, and on the advice of friends she decided to make her début at Hoyt's next week. Speaking of her plans, Miss Achurch said yesterday:

"I have decided to open my engagement with 'Forget-Me-Not' because I have frequently played in it abroad. Outside of Genevieve Ward, I have been the only actress to present the play in England in some years. I will continue the play up to Thursday, when I will be seen as Nora in 'A Doll's House.' The contrast between Stephanie and Nora is very great, and it will give me an opportunity to show of what material I am made. You know, I was the first one to present Ibsen's plays in London. Before I took them up the works of the Norwegian dramatist was not read to any extent, and there was not a manager in all England who would dare touch his plays. The success I met with, however, worked a great change. This play will run the remainder of the week. With 'Forget-Me-Not' I will introduce a curtain raiser called 'In the Season.' It is the work of Langdon Mitchell, a son of Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, and I think it is very clever.

"It is my intention to make a tour of this country with Charles Carrington, an English actor and manager, next season. I am looking forward to my appearance here next week with much pleasure, and I know I will receive kind treatment."

Among those who will be seen in the actress's support will be William Harcourt, Wallace Shaw, Albert Gran, and Jennie Weathersby.

PATIENT INDIAN FISHERMEN

How They Catch Whitefish in the Rapids at Sault Ste. Marie.

For many years the waters of the Falls of St. Mary have been dotted by the canoes of Indians during the greater part of the season, who, in the primitive mode of their forefathers, have gathered the harvest of whitefish that has been their principal source of livelihood. Early in the century thousands of braves and their families annually made Sault Ste. Marie their headquarters during the Summer months. At no other place could the palatable whitefish be caught so easily and in such quantities. An hour's work with the scoop net in the hands of a dexterous fisherman sufficed to load the birch-bark canoe to the gunwales. The nets in those days were made after the style of baskets, of basswood withes, and bore but little resemblance to those of the present day. The supply was boundless.

The steady advance of civilization and the encroachments of the white men have driven away most of the Indians, and fish have become scarce. The fishermen who remain still employ the method of days gone by. Canoes are run out in the rapids, two men to each. One handles the dip net, the other keeping the canoe stationary while the net is thrown. The net is attached to a handle from 12 to 15 feet in length, and across its mouth has a diameter of 3 to 4 feet. Like "Patience on a monument," the Indians sit quietly in either end of the canoe, sometimes for a minute, again, perhaps, for ten, eagerly watching the bottom for the approach of a school of fish, which can be easily seen in the clear waters. With marvelous dexterity the canoe is kept at a standstill in the swiftly flowing water with the aid of a pole. The fish swim up—now they are in reach, and with a graceful sweep the scoop goes down, the canoe being released at the same time. Up the net is lifted, and its load of silvery beauties is deposited in the canoe by a deft throw of the net, which is turned inside out. The canoe is then paddled and poled up stream. Again and again is this process repeated, until the day's work is done. Hard work it is, too, especially early and late in the season, when the weather is cold, and ice adheres to the net. Time was when the fish were so plentiful that but little effort was necessary to get all that was required, and more, too. Such is not the case to-day. A few years, and the fishing of the Indians in the rapids will be a thing of the past. There are only from six to eight canoes employed now, while a few years ago there were from sixteen to twenty.

Actor Chanfrau to be Married.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 26.—Society is interested in the coming wedding of Miss Margaret Montgomery Daly, daughter of Philip Daly of Pennsylvania Club fame, to Actor Henry Trenchard Chanfrau, son of Mrs. H. E. Chanfrau, proprietor of The Long Branch News. The ceremony will take place Tuesday morning, June 4, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, the Rev. William P. Cantwell officiating.

FORAKER AGAIN IN ARMS

Once More a Disturbing Element in Ohio Politics.

A THORN IN THE SIDE OF M'KINLEY

Likely to Create Trouble in the Republican State Convention, Which Assembles This Week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 26.—The Republican State Convention to be held at Zanesville on Tuesday and Wednesday next will be one of the most exciting meetings in the history of Ohio politics. It will be a renewal and the finish of the struggle of ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker for a lease of political life.

Foraker "retired" from politics at the forcible suggestion of a Sherman Legislature, which refused to relegate the venerable Senator to private life. Since that justly famous contest Foraker has been in retirement at Cincinnati, but there is a mass of recently discovered evidence to show that his friends have spent sleepless nights in their efforts to bring him back to a neglected sphere of usefulness.

The crocuses had hardly begun to peep through the sod of the grave where his hopes were buried before his skillful manipulators began to replace the broken parts of a badly damaged machine, and so energetic have they been that the Foraker influence has been restored to its former vigor. This influence has become so potent as an element in Ohio politics that it has come to be recognized by the McKinley forces as a standing menace to their peace of mind. The restoration was hardly half completed before the conservatives among the McKinley-Sherman men began to recognize the half-grown menace and cast about for a way to rid the party of the incubus. The Republican Party of Ohio was never injured by factions until J. B. Foraker concluded to be a candidate for Governor. The party of Garfield, Hayes, Sherman, Bingham, Chase, Noyes, and McKinley was split asunder by the ward methods of Foraker, whose rule or ruin policy has kept the servile factionists in a state of perpetual siege. They had a chance to throw off the yoke at the Cleveland Convention, but the concessionists, headed by the late Gen. William H. Gibson, influenced the convention to send Foraker as a delegate at large to Chicago.

The Foraker menace has become so distasteful to the friends of Gov. McKinley that they are tying the grass for a grand and final trip-up at Zanesville, under the auspices of the State Central Committee. Foraker's suit to foreclose the mortgage on the Senatorship is to be contested, unless all signs fail, and if he unwittingly treads the path where the grass is tied, he will fall hard. The Foraker people have a dark horse under the blanket in the person of Gen. A. S. Bushnell of Springfield, who says he is not a candidate. In spite of this disavowal, the friends of Foraker have been busy for months in the canvass of the counties to disclose Foraker's strength, and it is the programme to stampede the convention to Bushnell, who is not to be formally placed in nomination. This programme naturally does not meet with the full approval of the McKinley-Sherman faction, and that is why there will be a row at Zanesville.

The administration has concentrated its strength on George K. Nash of Columbus. Judge Nash is an admirable specimen of the democratic American. He has been several times Chairman of the State Executive Committee, has served two terms as Attorney General, and has been the legal adviser of the committee for many years without compensation. Bushnell's chief claim is that he is a Foraker man which is not considered a very good recommendation in the minds of the other side. Gen. Bushnell is a wealthy manufacturer of Springfield, and there are in circulation unprinted fables about the fabulous sums which he contributes to the Republican cause. An examination of the books discloses the fact, however, that Gen. Bushnell only contributes when he is able to see that it will in some direct or remote way be to the advantage of Foraker, and it is charged that he is even niggardly on other occasions. He is a man of much weight, physically, but he could not make a five-minute speech if his life depended upon it.

Two important future events depend upon the result at Zanesville. If Foraker wins, he will continue to be a standing menace, and will probably see that Gov. McKinley does not get Ohio's unanimous indorsement for the Presidency. If he loses, he will have about the same feeling, for there is a great deal of very warm interest here, and the feeling runs high. The efforts of both factions have advanced so rapidly within the last few days that there is no chance to retreat. There has not been so much excitement for years. Gov. McKinley will undoubtedly place a Senatorial candidate in the field, in spite of the fact that many of the counties have instructed for Foraker in the interests of a dearly-bought harmony. This situation promises to make matters exceedingly lively in Ohio next year.

There were never before in the history of the State so many candidates for the offices. Besides Nash and Bushnell, there are for Governor alone the following: James H. Hoyt, a picturesque Cleveland lawyer, with autocratic tendencies; Ebenezer W. Poe, present Auditor of State; Gen. Andrew L. Harris, present Lieutenant Governor; Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and John W. Barger, a farmer statesman from Pike County. There were several others, among them Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Athens, Judge John R. Doyle of Toledo, and Gen. Asa W. Jones of Youngstown. Gen. Grosvenor withdrew from an actual contest, but is willing to accept the nomination. Judge Doyle was sacrificed on the Foraker altar by Grand High Priest Major, the Mayor of Toledo, who refused to permit Judge Doyle to appoint the delegates to Zanesville, because Judge showed a disposition to remember some of the men who did not support Major at the last municipal election.

For Auditor of State the principal candidates are Major Charles Dick, Chairman of the State Executive Committee; Walter D. Guilbert, Auditor Poe's chief clerk, and Major A. B. Holcombe, a politician from the growing Northwest. The McKinley influence is at work for Major Dick, and his chances depend upon the strength of that influence, as shown in the contest for Governor. The McKinley forces will make a desperate effort to pull Major Dick through. The lines will be drawn with the greatest distinctness.

There are several candidates for Treasurer, three for Supreme Judge, several for Attorney General, and one each for member of the Board of Public Works and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to which the present incumbents will probably be re-elected.

A Surprise for Regent Monsees.

An enjoyable dinner was given last Friday evening by J. C. Ketcham to the members of Knickerbocker Council, No. 572, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Ketcham is Treasurer of the council, and the banquet was given at his residence, 451 West Twenty-first Street. Among the guests prominent in the order who were present were Grand Regent Justin F. Price of Brooklyn, Past Grand Regent Curtis H. Peck of Mamaroneck, Grand Secretary John E. Heartt of the American Legion of Honor, Regent W. H. Monsees of Knickerbocker, Collector L. L. Scovel, and Secretary Thomas D. Bowen. At 8 o'clock all adjourned to the council's new quarters at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, to attend the regular meeting of the council, where a presentation was made to Regent Monsees of a Past Regent's jewel, studded with diamonds, as a testimonial to his long and faithful service to the council.

What the Trolley Strike Cost.

District Master Workman Martin J. Connolly, who was in charge of the men who went on strike on the trolley lines in Brooklyn in January, has prepared an itemized statement of the moneys received and disbursed during the strike.

This statement shows that the contributions amounted to $18,737.69. It cost District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., $4,010.19 to send home non-union men who were brought to Brooklyn to take the places of the strikers. There was divided among the local assemblies $9,210. $183.50 was given to the linemen during their strike, and the balance was paid for salaries and hall rent.

THE CONFEDERATES AT CHICAGO

Plans Laid for an Elaborate Ceremony at the Dedication of Their Monument—All Under the Stars and Stripes.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The dedication of the Confederate Monument at Oakwoods Cemetery the morning of May 30 will bring to Chicago the most distinguished assemblage of officers of both the Union and Confederate Armies that has ever been together in the West. The citizens of Chicago have made ample arrangements for their entertainment, one of the features of which will be a reception and reunion. In that reunion there will be no North, no South, but a pure American sentiment and patriotism under the Stars and Stripes. There is to be no display of the Confederate colors.

The people of the South are taking great interest in the work of preparing for the dedication. A carload of flowers, trees, plants, mosses, and magnolias for decorating purposes has been started from Savannah, Ga., and is on its way to Chicago. Cars of floral offerings from Atlanta and Charleston are also coming. Shipments will be made from Pensacola and Mobile to-morrow by express, and to-morrow a carload will be attached to the regular express leaving New-Orleans. With all these flowers, there will be enough almost to cover Oakwoods from one end to the other. The Chicago Veteran Association, an organization of Union veterans, will place a cross 8 feet in height on the monument.

There will be a card reception in the parlors and clubroom of the Palmer House from 5 to 8 o'clock Wednesday night, at which the General Citizens' Committee will call upon the distinguished guests and the Mayor of the city will extend a welcome, to be responded to by Gen. John B. Gordon, the Commander of the Southern Veterans. A banquet will be served at 9 o'clock.

A national salute will be given on the lake front Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The distinguished guests will take carriages at 8:30 o'clock, and, under escort of the Chicago City Troop, Capt. Funkhauser commanding, will pass down Michigan Avenue to the Grand Central Station of the Illinois Central Railroad, where they will take a special train for Oakwoods.

As the Generals pass along Michigan Avenue, a national salute of forty-six guns will be fired by Battery D, Illinois National Guard, Capt. Russell commanding.

On the arrival of the special train at Sixty-seventh Street station, the party will take carriages, and, under escort of the Black Hussars, Capt. Quincriff commanding, will proceed to the monument site in Oakwoods Cemetery, where they will occupy an elevated and commodious stand, in front of which there will be seats to accommodate several thousand persons. The space necessary for the ceremonies will be roped off, and access to stand and seats will be by card invitation.

The features of the dedicatory services at Oakwoods are as follws.

Selection by military band.
Prayer by Col. Joseph Desha Pickett, Chaplain of the Kentucky "Orphans" Brigade.
Introductory remarks by Gen. John C. Underwood.
Address by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton.
Dedicatory oration by Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina.
Memorial poem by Major Henry T. Stanton of Kentucky.
Address by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Fallows.
Consecration of the guns.
Placing the floral decorations.
Military Honors—Firing three volleys over the dead by the First Regiment, Infantry, Illinois National Guard; bugle blare and taps.
Decorating graves of Union Soldiers by Ex-Confederate Association.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, guests of honor will take carriages to the city through Washington Park, Drexel Boulevard, and Michigan Avenue, and will occupy the balconies of the Auditorium Hotel and annex to witness the Grand Army of the Republic memorial parade in the afternoon.

There will be a social and military reception Thursday night.

MINNIE FED CLOTH TO THE BABY

She Liked to See Funerals and was Trying to Make a Corpse.

A colored servant girl named Minnie Murphy, fifteen years old, who worked in the home of John A. Harrington, 211 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has been discharged and placed in the care of the Gerry Society, because she tried to choke Mr. Harrington's little granddaughter, Frances Weber, with strips of cloth.

The child is nine months old. She lives with her mother, Mrs. Weber, at her grandfather's home. When Minnie was hired, in April, she seemed to be very faithful, and took good care of the baby. Small sums of money and bric-à-brac began to disappear soon after Minnie came. A one-dollar bill was missed one day. Mrs. Harrington told Minnie that she was going to see a fortune teller who would tell just where the bill had gone. Minnie brought the missing bill to Mrs. Weber before Mrs. Harrington returned, saying she had found it in the bathroom. Minnie was told that when her month was up—May 19—she would have to leave. It was then the trouble with the baby Frances began.

The baby was found choking on May 17, and Mrs. Harrington discovered that it had a strip of cloth in its mouth. The baby had a bad coughing spell the following day. This time a doctor was summoned. Frances took ipecac, and expelled some more cloth. Mrs. Weber and Mrs. Harrington both suspected that Minnie had given the cloth to the baby.

Frances was found, almost dead, about two hours after the doctor went away. She was gasping for breath. The doctor was called in at once. He could see in the baby's throat a little bit of cloth. With his forceps he got hold of it. The cloth, when drawn out, proved to be a carefully-prepared roll about an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide. Unrolled, the cloth was eight inches long and five inches wide. The throat was bleeding, as though some instrument had been used to force the cloth down.

The baby expelled two other pieces, about as large as the first. Minnie, when sent for medicine, did not go to the drug store at all. In answer to the doctor's questions, she said she "liked to see funerals."

Minnie was carefully watched after that. It happened, just at evening, that the baby was placed in Minnie's arms by its grandmother. Mrs. Weber was in the room with the girl. Mrs. Harrington was out of the room but a moment. When she returned Minnie had her finger in the baby's mouth. She said the baby had swallowed some more cloth, and that she was trying to get hold of it. Mrs. Harrington got the baby away from the girl with some difficulty, and removed a piece of cloth.

Minnie was locked in her room overnight, and was placed under the care of the Gerry Society next day. The baby then began to improve, and is well now.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Scott-Paulmier Wedding.—Miss Cornelia Evelyn Paulmier and William Carpenter Scott will be married in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on June 1.

—Miss Barney's Wedding.—Miss Elizabeth C. Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney of 14 East Fifty-third Street will be married to Dr. John Laidlaw Buel in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on June 1. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the parish of the Heavenly Rest. A large number of invitations are out for this wedding. The bride, who is a very pretty girl, will wear a gown of heavy white satin, the skirt being draped with point lace, and there being quantities of the same dainty material on the bodice. The veil of point lace will be fastened to the coiffure with a bunch of natural orange blossoms.

—His Farewell Bachelor Dinner.—William B. Dinsmore, Jr., gave his farewell bachelor dinner Saturday evening, at the home of his parents, Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson. The guests were Alvin Adams of Boston, Oliver S. Campbell, Valentine G. Hall, Ford Huntington, F. Holbrook Betts, Frederick Prime Delafield, Dexter Blagden, Nathaniel Robb, and Frederick Foster Carey.

Bibles for Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26.—Acting for the American Seamen's Friend Society, its Secretary, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, preached in the Naval Academy this morning, and presented books to the graduating class. In a class of forty-one, thirty-five chose the Bible.

READY FOR THE REGATTA

Harlem Oarsmen Doing Some Hard Practice Work.

EVERY CREW WAS OUT YESTERDAY

The River Crowded With Racing Men Who Will Compete Decoration Day—Friendship's New Boathouse.

The Harlem River was crowded with racing boats and craft of every description yesterday, and it had a regular gala day appearance. There were really so many boats in the water that it was with the greatest difficulty that the crews in training for the Decoration Day regatta got a chance to make an occasional spurt.

It was the last Sunday the boys had to practice prior to the greatest event of the season on the river, and they took advantage of every minute of their time. From early morning until darkness set in, the river was well dotted with boats, for each entry for the Harlem regatta was on the river at least twice during the day—early in the forenoon and late in the afternoon.

The weather was threatening, but fortunately no rain fell during the day, although a drizzling rain began to fall about the time darkness set in, but nearly all the boats were off the river by that time.

One of the features of the day was a spirited brush which took place in the forenoon between the Wyanoke junior eight-oared shell and an eight-oared shell crew from the Lone Star Club. They were started by Eddie Byrne of the Atalantas, but when the Wyanokes commenced to draw away from them at the end of the half, the Lone Stars gave up the brush. A watch was held on them, but the time made was kept a profound secret, as it is said the Wyanokes have something up their sleeve they intend springing on Thursday next.

The aspirants for regatta honors that were on the river were the junior and senior eight-oared shell crews of the First Bohemian Boat Club, the junior eight of the Wyanokes, the intermediate four-oared gig crews of the Atalanta, Dauntless, Wyanoke, and Union Clubs, the Atalanta's senior four-oared shell crew, the junior four-oared shell crews of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs, Harlem's famous senior double, Nagle and Hawkins; the intermediate doubles of the Nonpareil, Lone Star, and Harlem Clubs; the junior doubles of the Union, Nonpareil, Lone Star, Harlem, and Dauntless Clubs.

In the senior singles, W. Busch of the Waverleys and W. Mulcare of the Dauntless were out, in addition to Fred Hawkins of the Harlems; the two rivals in the intermediate singles—W. Goodkind of the Lone Stars and T. S. Mahoney of the Metropolitans—were both conspicuous on the river. The men who will compete in the junior singles who took advantage of the day were C. Verian and A. G. Davenport of the Atalantas, L. Mayer of the Lone Stars, M. Muhearn of the Empires, A. G. Wolf of the Unions, and Dauntless, S. G. Barr of the Nassaus, S. Smith and George Russell of the Metropolitans. The New-York Naval Reserves also rowed over the course in their ten-oared cutter. One of the two new boats that have been made especially for the reserves was brought down from Nyack to-day and housed at the Dauntless Club.

Leon Meyer and B. Minzesheimer raced again in the morning and the former won by a length of clear water.

It was decided at a meeting of the Regatta Committee to accept the single and double shell entries of the Iona Boat Club of Philadelphia. The Dauntless Club started a senior eight-oared shell crew in to train yesterday for the People's Regatta, which will be held July 4 in Philadelphia.

The Unions have changed their colors, to take effect May 29. The suit will be a white shirt, with a red letter U on the breast, black trunks, white cap, and red buttons. Their flag will be pure white, with the word "Union" in red letters. Their old colors were black, with a red V. The club will put an eight-oared shell crew in the Middle States Regatta and a four-oared gig crew in the Long Island Regatta.

Ed Reynolds and Ike Haesche were out in a double shell getting themselves in trim for the club's regatta in June. Wolf of the Unions is rowing in good form, and it will be a bitter fight between Wolf and Mayer of the Lone Stars in the junior single shell race. The Unions' double is also showing up well under the instruction of Hills Ward. Their four-oared shell is doing well, with the exception of the steering.

Men who are looked upon on the river as the most likely winners of the junior single are N. G. Johnson of Columbia College and C. Weeks of the Dauntless Club. Goodkind is looked upon as a likely winner in the intermediate singles. It creates a smile on the river when anybody else is mentioned but Hawkins for the senior singles. In the junior doubles and intermediate doubles the competitors are so evenly matched that it would be a difficult task to pick a winner.

The junior four-oared shell race is looked upon as another puzzle. The Metropolitan and Manhattan crews are the most favored and will doubtless be in the lead, unless the New-York Athletic Club has something up its sleeve. They have been doing all their work at Travers Island, and the Harlem River people have been unable to get a line on them. The New-York Athletic Club crew are the favorites in the senior four-oared shell race.

The Atlantas are looked upon as sure of the intermediate four-oared gig race, while the First Bohemian junior eight-oared shell race is universally considered the winner of that event. In the senior eight-oared shell race, however, the New-York Athletic Club crew is preferred as a choice to the First Bohemians. The race in the eyes of some few will be for blood, and will be highly interesting from start to finish.

Nonparells are making extensive alterations to their new clubhouse. They have had water and gas put in, a new safe, and new ice box, bar, shower baths, and a handsome toilet room for the ladies. They got new olive curtains yesterday with the letters N. R. C. in a handsome gold monogram on each curtain.

The Friendship Boat Club, which had nothing but a float last Sunday, not only had a two-story portable house erected upon it, but were occupying the building yesterday. It cost about $3,000 to erect the building, but as it is the only house of its sort on the river it is said that they got it for $1,500 for introducing that style of structure.

Crescents have hired Oliver's boathouse temporarily until their new two-story boathouse is erected. The work of construction will begin to-day, and Builder U. Bandessen promises to have the building completed by June 20. It will be 26 feet wide by 76 feet deep. The club are now having three single and two double gigs built, which they expect to be in readiness in a couple of weeks.

WORK OF CORNELL'S CREW.

Rough Water Interferes with Its Practice on Lake Cayuga.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—Rough water on the lake confined yesterday's practice of the crew to the inlet. The men rowed several times up and down the winding course with Courtney coaching them from the bank. No racing was attempted, and, indeed, none was possible for any distance greater than a quarter of a mile, owing to the irregularity of the course. The stroke was kept at 38 and 40, and there was no spurting. The crews were rowing simply for practice, and particular attention was paid to correcting the faults of individual oarsmen.

From the combing down which Courtney frequently gave the men it would seem that there is plenty to do in that direction. Neither Hall nor Fennell were in the boat. They have been excused from practice for a couple of days and have gone home to prepare for the European trip. Hall was recently married, and has a wife up in Washington, Canada, whom he wished to see again before leaving America. Fennell is an Elmira boy. Both will be on hand again to-morrow for the final practice. Except in case of bad weather there will be a lively race on that day between the American and the Henley Varsity eight. It will be the last opportunity for the stay-at-homes to outdo their rivals, and they are anxious to beat the Henleyites.

The Henley boat yesterday was filled as follows: Stroke, Hamlin; No. 7, Louis; No. 6, Dyer; No. 5, Roe; No. 4, Freeborn; No. 3, Hager; No. 2, Spillman; Bow, Matthews. The effect of the substitution of Dyer and Roe showed in the work of the men to-day. The long absence of these men from the boat made the work less smooth, and in one of the spurts Roe caught a bad crab.

The close quarters to which the men were brought, however, showed the form of the Henley men to advantage, but much improvement is still necessary. In conversation with The New-York Times's correspondent to-day Coach Courtney said: "The good form which the men of the Henley crew have shown in comparison with the other eights has led to entirely too optimistic a view of our chances among the public and the student body in general. While I cannot complain of the work of the men thus far, there is not a man in the boat who has not serious individual faults to be overcomé. Some of the men have not been doing work nearly equal to that which they did last year. There is, of course, no reason for discouragement, but the men who are talking about a 'cinch' for Cornell must be basing their opinions on something else than the work that has been done thus far."

One of the Cornell professors who is well acquainted with the Thames course, said in an interview to-day: "The Thames is a tricky, shifting, uneasy stream, and the possibility of accident is great even in the case of crews that have raced on the course many times. The Thames has shoals, it is wind swept, and the effect of tides and the current must be taken into consideration. Several years ago I attended the races there, and in one of the trial heats the crew in which we were particularly interested ran aground on a shoal. We naturally marked the spot in our memories, and on the following day the crew of the Thames Boat Club, which was supposed to know every foot of the course, struck the same shoal. The Thames offers many problems, and it seems to me that the probability of accident is greater than on most of our American courses."

"How does the Thames course compare with Lake Cayuga in your estimation?" the professor was asked.

"It is almost impossible to compare them," he replied. "The problems offered by the two courses are different, and there are certain advantages in each. Besides, the Thames is never the same on two successive days. It seems to me, however, that the average time on the Thames so far as determined by the course, should be some few seconds slower than the lake. However, Courtney will have four weeks or more in which to test the course, and it is safe to say that he will find out all that it is possible to discover in that time."

INSURANCE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Postmaster Dayton Outlines the Aims of the Mutual Aid Association—To be Incorporated.

Postmaster Dayton, the honorary President of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association, presided at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street.

The necessary steps looking toward incorporation were taken by the appointment of nine incorporators, or charter members. The association has been in existence a score of years, but was never incorporated, which is necessary under the laws of this State, before it can carry on a life insurance business on the assessment plan. The following incorporators were named: Charles W. Dayton, T. A. Jardines, R. P. Walsh, E. L. Denton, V. J. Bradley, J. D. Davis, Thomas Clark, J. A. Manderville, and E. M. Morgan.

Postmaster Dayton said that an impression had gone forth that the association was trying to rob other associations in the postal service of their members, but this was not so. The association wanted every one to join from the Postmaster General down, and receive the benefits, but that it had tried to secure members by prevailing on them to leave the associations they belonged to was a mistake. A carrier could belong to the association and be a member of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association also. The benefit was $1,000, where in the past it had only been $300. The Executive Committee deserved credit for the work it had done in perfecting the organization.

The Treasurer reported that there was $15,210.50 on hand, and that the finances were in a flourishing condition.

The articles of incorporation have been prepared, and the certificate of incorporation will soon be obtained from the Insurance Department at Albany. The requirement of the Insurance Department that there must be a reserve fund of $8,000 had been complied with.

The Postmaster said he believed that the association would place life insurance within the reach of the clerks at a lower cost than could be obtained outside. While the insurance feature was the chief one of the association, there were others that he hoped the members would not be slow to avail themselves of. An association brought the men together, and promoted their welfare, and he was glad to have been of service and proud of being the honorary President. He believed the best results were obtained by co-operation, and had found that when the postal employes realized that the heads of departments were concerned in their welfare they appreciated the fact.

John A. Parsons of the Letter Carriers' Association said that the carriers would give their support to the association when once assured that it was on the right road. He said that the carriers were a conservative body that liked to be certain before they entered into any association or lent their aid, but when once convinced they would not hesitate to do all in their power to further its prospects. A committee was then appointed to prepare the by-laws, and the meeting adjourned.

NO MARKET FOR HORSE MEAT

Importations Into France Had Fallen to Nothing Last Year.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Department of Agriculture has been called upon by two farmers in the Mississippi Valley—one in Indiana and one in Missouri—to inform them whether or not there was any probability of finding a market in Europe for horse meat. In a letter just sent to

YALE'S EXCITING WEEK

Campus Picturesque with Ceremonies of Junior Society Elections.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ODE

Senior Society Election Gossip—Anniversary Exercises of Art School—New College Magazine.

NEW-HAVEN, May 26.—This has been society election week at Yale University. The ceremony of giving out the elections to the junior societies took place Tuesday evening, and, in the opinion of those who have watched this incident of college life for years, the programme was never carried out better.

The feature of the evening was the appearance of Alpha Delta Phi. There was no disorder, and the effects at times were pretty, while the singing was very good. It took place on the campus, the Faculty having consented to the use of the calcium lights. At 9:30 P. M. the members of the three societies entered the campus, dressed in gowns of red, white, and green. The green hoods and capes of the Alpha Delta Phi men were striking, and their singing was clever. The Delta Kappa Epsilon men wore red gowns and capes, and the Psi Upsilon men were in white, with hoods like nightcaps. The societies, in their picturesque rigs and with a calcium light at the head of each column, passed and repassed each other on the campus, and always in good form. A great crowd of students witnessed the proceedings with interest. The men who were elected were initiated Friday night, and are as follows:

To Psi Upsilon—Francke H. Bosworth, Jr., New-York City; Robert S. Brewster, New-York City; Charles Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Franklin M. Crosby, Minneapolis, Minn.; William Darrah, Germantown, Penn.; George P. Day, New-York City; Henry L. De Forest, New-York City; Richard F. Ely, New-York City; Robert C. Gilmore, Rutland, Vt.; Edward S. Harkness, New-York City; Lewis Hinkey, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Henry T. Kneeland, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman D. Kountze, Omaha, Neb.; Luther L. Kountze, Omaha, Neb.; W. J .Lapham, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Knox Maddox, San Francisco, Cal.; Huntington Mason, Chicago, Ill.; Harry E. Nolan, Chicago, Ill.; Amos R. E. Pichot, New-York City; Clarence M. Reed, Stamford, Conn; De Witt L. Sage, Ithaca, N. Y.; Robb De P. Tytus, New-Haven, Conn.; George W. Updike, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Philip Van Ingen, New-York City, and William S. K. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.

To Delta Kappa Epsilon—Charles S. Adee, Barton-on-the-Sound, N. Y.; McKinley Boyle, Louisville, Ky.; George Clymer Brooke, Birdsborough, Penn.; Thatcher M. Brown, New-York City; Thomas L. Clarke, New-Orleans, La.; Henry S. Coffin, New-York City; Wirt Davis, Dallas, Texas; George B. Farnam, New-Haven, Conn.; Clarence M. Fincke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lucius G. Fisher, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Curtenius Gillette, New-York City; Edward E. Gregory, New-York City; James I. Linenweaver, Philadelphia, Penn.; Chester M. McChesney, Pittsburg, Penn.; John V. Miller, Akron, Ohio; Theodore W. Miller, Akron, Ohio; James F. Pierce, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Rountree, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dean Sage, Jr., Albany, N. Y.; John D. Smith, Andover, Mass.; Graham Sumner, New-Haven, Conn.; Dudley V. Sutphin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nathaniel W. Wallis, East Orange, N. J.; John H. Winterbotham, Joliet, Ill.; Mason Young, Jr., New-York City.

To Alpha Delta Phi—Former members: Philip H. Bailey, Windsor Locks, Conn.; Theodore M. Barnes, Jr., New-York City; Lyman M. Bass, Denver, Col.; Arthur W. Bell, Allegheny City, Penn.; James H. Brookfield, New-York City; Henry G. Campbell, Jr., Paterson, N. J.; George S. Drake, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert F. Judd, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii; James R. Judd, Honolulu, Hawaii; Henry C. Lapham, New-York City; Henry Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; Theodore F. Russell, Pottsville, Penn.; Nathan A. Smythe, New-Haven, Conn. New members: Samuel D. Babcock, New-York City; Arthur J. Draper, Washington, D. C.; Elisha E. Garrison, Colorado Springs, Col.; Samuel Gerard, New-York City; Walter T. Goodwin, New-York City; Charles E. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry M. Keator, Roxbury, N. Y.; Fred T. Murphy, Junction City, Kan.; James P. Sawyer, Rutland, Vt.; James H. Simpson, St. Paul, Minn.; John B. Titus, Jr., Middletown, Ohio; Joseph S. Wheelwright, 2d, Bangor, Me.

To Zeta Psi, '96 Members—Arnon A. Alling, New-Haven, Conn.; George E. Bulkley, New-Haven, Conn.; Frederick Coomley, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Samuel B. Damon, Honolulu, Hawaii; Albert S. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward A. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; Hollon A. Farr, Athol, Mass.; Frederick W. Gaines, Cleveland, Ohio; William S. Gaylord, Norwich, Conn.; Charles E. Park, Birmingham, Conn.; George H. Schuyler, Pana, Ill.; William D. G. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry A. Truslow, Summit, N. J.; William S. Woodhull, Orange, N. J.; Ezra H. Young, Orient, N. Y.; '97 Members—William T. Cowdrey, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Frank F. Garvan, Hartford, Conn.; Ebenezer Hill, Danbury, Conn.; William S. Hubbell, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank R. Kimmons, Owensborough, Ky.; Roy McWilliams, Chicago, Ill.; Victor Sutro, New-York City; George B. Taylor, Erie, Penn.; Charles E. Thomas, Belleville, Ill.; Gysbert Van Steenwyk, Jr., La Crosse, Wis.; Edward T. Ware, Hartford, Conn.

The senior society elections last week are still the talk of the campus. They were considered the most exciting in years. The ceremonies were witnessed by hundreds, and many of the sightseers from points of vantage in the windows at Durfee and North were women. They appeared to take as keen an interest in the affair as the collegians. Every man in the junior class, no matter how the slightest chance of an election was at the fence promptly at 5 o'clock, the hour for the ceremonies to begin. Many plainly showed anxiety in their faces. To be a senior society man is the honor which is fondly hoped for by almost every man who enters the university. The Scroll and Key and the Skull and Bones are rated highest in the estimation of Yalensians, but the Wolf's Head is very popular, too.

Some strange things happened in the line of refusals. Probably they have not been equaled before in the history of secret societies at Yale. W. S. Hoyt of Stamford refused an election to Skull and Bones. This was extraordinary. Men who stood beside him when Buckner "slapped" him, and said, sternly, "Go to your room," could hardly believe their eyes when they saw him decline to move. But Hoyt's friends were booked for Scroll and Key, and Hoyt did not want "Bones" for that reason. It was but a few minutes afterward, when he was "slapped" by a Scroll and Key man, and that time he started for his room.

Another remarkable proceeding was that of S. Thorne, Jr., who was "tapped" for Wolf's Head Society, and refused it. Soon after a Skull and Bones man gave him a vigorous thump. Thorne at once hurried to his room, with a smile that showed how pleased he was over making "Bones." He had made that society even before his famous cousin, the Captain of the football team. Trudeau, the substitute pitcher on the university nine, was "slapped" by G. T. Adee of Scroll and Key, and shook his head. Here was another surprise. Adee stopped and said, in a low tone: "Won't you go to your room as a personal favor?" Trudeau replied: "I am sorry, George, but I can't do it." Presently he was "slapped" by a "Bones" man and accepted. That explained his declination to respond to Adee's call.

There was wild enthusiasm when Treadway of the university crew was approached by a "Bones" man and given the cherished slap. Many of Treadway's classmates were apprehensive that he would not receive the honor, but the good work he has done for the university and his own fine fellowship brought it to him, and everybody was thoroughly glad of it.

W. R. Cross and W. D. Smith, both oarsmen, were also taken into Skull and Bones. The latter was a surprise, but every one conceded that the choice was a popular one. The valuable services which Walter H. Clark has rendered to the intercollegiate debating received happy recognition. He was elected to Wolf's Head, notwithstanding the fact that he has not been a member of either a sophomore or a junior society.

Surprises in the way of disappointment were many. Chairman C. W. Wells of the Literary Magazine was not elected, though it was very generally felt by his intimate friends and classmates that he ought to have been. Harry Cross, the shot putter, J. K. Berry, F. E. Wade, the runner; G. L. Bulst, Jr., the college gymnast; A. W. Bingham, J. B. Taller, and H. Taylor, were among the ones who were spoken of as likely to receive elections.

The following is the ode to be sung on the day of the university commencement, the words by Edmund Clarence Stedman, Yale, '53, the music by Prof. Horatio Parker:

I.

H--k! through the archways old
H-h voices manifold,
Sin, praise to our fair Mother, praise to Yale!
The Muses' rustling garments trail;
White arms, with myrtle and with laurel wound,
Bring crowns to her the crowned!
Youngest, and blithest, and awaited long,
The heavenly maid, sweet music's child divine,
With golden lyre and joy of choric song
Leads all the Sisters Nine.

II.

In the gray of a people's morn,
In the faith of the years to be,
The sacred Mother was born
On the shore of the fruitful sea;
By the shore she grew, and the ancient winds of the East
Made her brave and strong, and her beauteous youth increased
Till the winds of the West, from a wondrous land,
From the strand of the setting sun to the sea of her sunrise strand,
From fanes which her own dear hand hath planted in grove and mead and vale,
Breathe love for her countless sons of might to the Mother—breathe praise to Yale.

III.

Mother of learning! thou whose torch
Starward uplifts, afar its light to bear—
Thine own revere thee throned within thy porch,
Rayed with thy shining hair.
The youngest know thee still more young—
The stateliest, stateller yet than prophet-bard hath sung.
O mighty Mother, proudly set
Beside the far inreaching sea,
None shall the trophied past forget
Or doubt thy splendor yet to be.

The anniversary exercises of the Yale Art School will be held on Friday, May 31. At 8:30 P. M. Ernest F. Fenollosa of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will deliver an illustrative lecture on "Japanese Art," in the Art School. After the lecture there will be an exhibition of a collection of Japanese prints, selected from the portfolios of several prominent collectors. The work of the Art School students will also be exhibited, comprising the studies made during the last year. An informal reception will be held at the Art School after the lecture.

PRINCETON JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

Freshman Class Expected to Surpass All Former Classes.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26.—The Faculty committee having in charge the entrance examinations for the class of '99, as well as for new members for the classes now in college, have made final arrangements as to dates and places for the June examination.

On June 13 and 14, simultaneously with the examinations at Princeton, similar examinations will be held in a large number of cities throughout the country. For the City of New-York, the examinations will be conducted at the New-York Law School, in the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway. At Albany, the examinations will be under the supervision of the Albany Academy. Other points at which these examinations will be held are:

Atlanta, Ga.—In charge of C. W. Ottley; Buffalo—In charge of Prof. F. S. Fosdick of the High School Annex; Charleston, S. C.—In charge of J. P. K. Bryan; Chicago—At the new Young Men's Christian Association Building, in charge of W. B. McIlvaine; Cincinnati—In charge of F. Telke, Jr.; Cleveland—At the University School; Columbus; Denver—At St. John's College; Harrisburg, Penn.—At the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in charge of George E. Etter; Louisville—In charge of J. W. Barr, Jr.; Omaha—In charge of L. Pace Fuhkauser; Philadelphia—At Association Hall; Pittsburg—At the McClintock Building, under the supervision of the Central Board of Education; Portland, Oregon—In charge of Principal Wilson of the Portland Academy; Salt Lake City—In charge of George Westervelt; San Francisco—In charge of John B. Mahoney; Scranton—In charge of T. H. Fisher; Springfield, Ill.—In charge of S. Brown; St. Louis—At the High School, in charge of J. D. Davis; St. Paul—In charge of J. D. Denigre; Syracuse—In charge of William S. Jenney; Washington, D. C.—At the examination room of the Civil Service Commission, in charge of Victor Kauffman; Wilkesbarre—In charge of the Rev. Dr. F. B. Hodge.

The committee reports a very large preliminary list of applicants for admision, and unless all signs fail, it is confidently predicted that the incoming Freshman class will surpass in numbers all former classes by a considerable margin. The increase is particularly noteworthy in the outlying districts, as showing Princeton's continued growth in the South and West. But it is hoped that when accurate figures can be obtained from the nearer schools, a corresponding increase in Princeton's following will be manifest here as well.

A mass meeting of the college was held on Monday, at which President Patton, Dean Murray, and Prof. Andrew F. West addressed the students on the subject of the approaching sesquicentennial of the founding of the College of New-Jersey, which event will occur on Oct. 22, 1896. It is the intention to make this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the institution an occasion for an elaborate celebration. The speakers outlined the organization of the movement, and laid before the student body the general features of what will probably be the programme.

Prof. West has been temporarily relieved of his professional duties in order that he may give his entire attention to the organization of the celebration. He said that it is the present intention to make the programme a broad and dignified one, lasting through three days, Oct. 20, 21, and 22, 1896. For this purpose he has opened an office in University Hall, and is busily engaged in organizing committees and subcommittees from members of the Faculty, the Board of Trustees, and friends of the college in general. Dr. Patton expressed the hope, in dismissing the mass meeting, that he might in reality see, as a result of all the preparations outlined, a large growth in the institution, and the title of Princeton University conferred upon the institution officially, as it is at present graciously but by general consent.

The School of Art has recently received some valuable gifts. Among these is a painting of great value, presented by L. Rodman Wanamaker, '86, of Paris, painted by the artist, Michele Rocca, the Italian painter of the eighteenth century. The painting is a representation of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove, surrounded by hosts of angels, below there are three pictures, representing the Immaculate Conception, the Adoration of the Child, and the Nativity. The style of the picture, both in coloring and composition, represents the late manner, modification of the influences introduced into the school of the painters at Parma by Correggio.

The Southern Club gave a banquet at the Princeton Inn on Friday night, at which a large number of guests were present. The judges for the junior oratorical contest have been announced as follows: Charles Scribner of the class of '75, of New-York City; T. Sheldon of the class of '75, Duncan Edwards of the class of '85, of New-York City; J. H. Cleveland of the class of '85.

H. Gordon Pierce, '96, of New-York, has been elected business manager of The Nassau Literary Magazine, in place of Paul Tillinghast, '96, resigned.

FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Personality of Some of the Graduates —Rigor of Their Ordeal.

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.—No graduates have more rigorous ordeals to pass than those of the Naval Academy. Their roster is always interesting, not only for the scholarship displayed, but from the fact that the class is a representative American body, coming from the people in a way that makes it peculiarly in touch with the masses.

The honor man this year is Stuart Farrar Smith of Philadelphia. He is only twenty years old. He took the lead at the start and maintained it to the end. He takes interest in athletics, but is not a practical performer. His interest and standing made him the manager of the football team. He is the son of Gen. W. F. Smith of the Union Army. After graduation Cadet Smith is to go abroad to study naval architecture.

Cadet William G. Groosbeck of Ohio is the only other star member of the class, and stands No. 2. In fact he has pushed Cadet Smith right along for the first place. Cadet Groosbeck is a son of Dr. H. G. Groosbeck of Cincinnati, Ohio. No. 2, like No. 1, is mighty in mathematics, and this faculty at the academy always shoves a cadet right to the top of his class. He comes of an illustrious family.

No. 3 in the class is Frank H. Brumby of Georgia. He is a fine scholar, and comes of military stock, his grandfather having been a graduate of West Point. He, like the other leaders of the class, is excellent in mathematics.

Cadet Frank P. Baldwin of New-Jersey stands fourth in his class. He is a good scholar, especially in physics. No. 1 is Captain of one of the cadet companies.

Cadet Worth Bagley, a general favorite, had bad luck in health, was once rejected for heart trouble, but was restored on appeal to the higher court. He is a famous football player, having been the full back in every one of the four games that the academy played with West Point. He is a descendant of Gen. Worth and Sir Francis Fenn.

Maryland has in the class Cadet Philip H. Bannon, and one that the State can already take a pride in. He stands No. 8 in his class, is one of the company Captains, is manly, self-possessed, and a general favorite with his class. He is a son of the late ex-Senator Bannon of Anne Arundal County. In his academic course Cadet Bannon has been noted for the free-handed manner in which he has helped every classmate who needed his assistance, and no one has been freer than he from the petty jealousies natural to sharp rivalry for precedence.

Naval Cadet Cassius B. Barnes of Oklahoma is one of the good-tempered men of the class, never out of sorts, and can close in on a ball at first base like a vise. He has always been a fine English scholar. He is an excellent all-around athlete.

Cadet Joseph C. Breckinridge of Kentucky is a son of Gen. Breckinridge of the United States Army, and a grand-nephew of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. Cadet Breckinridge is one of the finest fencers the Academy has ever graduated.

Cadet Arthur T. Chester, an appointee of the President, is the son of Commander C. M. Chester of the navy, and stands tenth in his class.

Cadet William R. Cushman of New-York stands ninth in his class, and comes of a naval family. His father was a naval officer, and he has at present a brother in the navy. Cadet Cushman is one of the best students in the class. He is a lineal descendant of Anthony Stewart, the historic gentleman who owned the Peggy Stewart, that had to immoiate his property, and the tea included, to save his body from the wrath of the people in 1774.

Cadet William C. Davidson of South Dakota made a warm canvass for the top of the class, of which he is No. 12.

Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, another Presidential appointee, is a son of Admiral Gherardi and a grandson of George Bancroft, who established the Naval Academy.

Cadet Rufus Z. Johnson of North Carolina is a son of the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Presbyterian Church. Cadet Johnson is excellent in mathematics and seamanship, and is a fine football player. He won the gold medal and first prize in the competitive great gun practice at the Naval Academy this year.

Cadet M. J. McCormack of Michigan is probably the best athlete in his class. There is no end to the medals that he has won from the Auxiliary Athletic Association of the academy. He is very popular with his classmates.

Cadet James J. Raby of Michigan is known by the sobriquet of "The Discipline Fiend." In the untoward appellation is hidden a high compliment. It means that, in the orderly routine that makes up the character of a soldier, Cadet Raby stands No. 1, and so he is put down in the department of discipline. So he went through without a single demerit—and that means almost, that he hasn't winked his eye at the wrong second. He is a good football player.

Cadet Joseph D. Sayers, Jr., of Texas, is one of the youngest members of his class. He was one of the cadets injured by the explosion of a cartridge last year.

Cadet William H. Standley of California is a son of a forty-niner.

Cadet Samuel C. Vestal of Indiana is a fine athlete.

Cadet J. E. Walker of North Carolina is a descendant of one of the participants of the celebrated Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence.

Cadet A. J. Wadhams of New-York is a son of Lieut. Wadhams of the navy, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, formerly a Presbyterian minister of this city.

Cadet Edward H. Watson is a son of Capt. J. Crittenden Watson of Kentucky.

These are all members of the line division of the class. There are twelve members of the engineer division. Thomas N. Dick of South Carolina is No. 1 in this corps.

Cadet Franklin D. Karns of Ohio takes great interest in athletics.

Cadet Charles C. Mallory of Tennessee is No. 2 in the engineer division. Cadet John H. Marshall, Jr., of Texas is a leader in the society events of the class.

The other members of the engineer division are Cadets Dunn, Eckhardt, Freeman, Garrison, Mansfield, Merritt, Morton, and Walker.

CORNELL'S CAPS AND GOWNS.

Seniors Soon to Have Them—Glee Club's Trip to Europe.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—The caps and gowns ordered for the senior class have arrived and will be worn for the first time this week, when a group picture of the class will be taken. The list of candidates for the baccalaureate degree, which has just been published, shows that the class of '95 numbers 247 in the four-year courses and about 85 in the School of Law.

The last week has been full of elections. The Faculty members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society have elected the following: Eugene Plumb Andrews, '95, Oswego, N. Y., course in arts; Clinton Le Roy Babcock, '95, Boonville, N. Y., course in arts; Roy Amos Baum, '95, Marathon, N. Y., course in arts; Miss Leona Bowman, '95, East Hickory, Penn., course in arts; Miss Gertrude Eliza Clark, '95, Buffalo, N. Y., course in arts; Harold Plympton Goodnow, '95, Brooklyn, course in philosophy; Miss Irene Campbell Newhouse, '95, Syracuse, N. Y., course in arts; Roger Henry Williams, '95, New-Haven, Conn., course in philosophy; William Henry Glasson, '96, Troy, N. Y., course in philosophy; Miss Helen Sayr Gray, '96, Binghamton, N. Y., course in arts; Miss Alice Marilla Southworth, '96, Holley, N. Y., course in philosophy. From the class of '95 were elected last year Arthur William Barber, Chazy, N. Y., course in arts; Miss Margaret Fursman Boynton, Lockport, N. Y., course in philosophy; Miss Nellie Marie Reed, Ithaca, N. Y., course in arts.

The editors of The Cornellian, the college annual published by the junior class, have been elected as follows: Editor in Chief—Royal Edward Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.; Business Manager—Lucius Chipman Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; Artistic Editor—Richard Field Maynard, Utica, N. Y.; Jervis Langdon, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles Frazine Hamilton, Franklin, Penn.; Lee Barton Walton, Bear Lake, Penn.; Oscar Monroe Wolff, Chicago, Ill. The Editorial Board of The Cornell Era, the college weekly, consists of eight members, four seniors and four juniors. For next year's board these are as follows: Editor in Chief—Richard Philip Kelly, '96, Seattle, Washington; Business Manager—Louis Wright-Simpson, '96, Portville, N. Y.; William Henry Glasson, '96, Troy, N. Y.; Hermann John Westwood, '96, Freedonia, N. Y.; Ellis Leeds Aldrich, '97, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Neher Carpenter, '97, Troy, N. Y.; Newell Lyon, '97, Ithaca, N. Y.; Miss Oreola Williams, '97, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Cornell musical clubs will sail June 22 for England for a six weeks' concert tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland. J. H. Alpuente, who is to have the management of the trip, sails this week to make preparations. The men who will go have been selected as the result of a gradual sifting through the year. The Glee Club will be made up as follows: First Tenors—H. Bingham, Jr., Sayville, N. Y., (leader;) W. H. Felker, L. S., Northamptonfi Mass.; C. D. Clinton, '97, Faribault, Minn.; J. B. Howe, L. S., Ithaca, N. Y.; Second Tenors—L. H. Hays, '98, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Platt, '98, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; W. R. Eastman, '95, Falls Church, Va.; G. F. Bailey, L. S., New-York City. First Bass—W. F. Atkinson, '95, Brooklyn, N. Y., (President;) R. P. Tobin, '96, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Fuertis, '97, Ithaca, N. Y.; R. H. Williams, '95, New-Haven, Conn.; Second Bass—W. P. Chapman, Jr., '95, Norwich, N. Y.; W. A. Baldwin, '97, Elmira, N. Y.; E. U. Henry, '95, Elmwood, Ill.; M. B. Thurlow, '96, Brooklyn, N. Y. The members of the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, so far as determined, are: S. D. Andrews, L. S., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Bailey, '96, Dansville, N. Y.; W. W. Balke, L. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Clark, '98, New-York City; Miss C. Cushing, '96, Boston, Mass.; S. H. Dunlop, '97, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Downing, '95, Erie, Penn.; H. I. Gannett, '96, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Hazard, '96, Catskill, N. Y.; H. B. Henderson, G., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. H. Lines, '97, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. Leonard, '97, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Marsh, '95, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; J. G. Sanderson, '97, Scranton, Penn. The clubs will also be accompanied by their instructor, Prof. H. E. Dann.

The Sibley Journal of Engineering is a scientific monthly magazine published by the engineering students of the university. Its editors are elected by the students of Sibley College. The board for next year is made up of the following men: Editor in Chief—Arthur Edward Reinke, '96, Chicago, Ill.; Business Manager—Charles Edward Barry, '96, New-York City; Malcolm Churchill Rorty, '94, Middletown, N. Y.; Harvey Edward Molé, '97, Philadelphia, Penn.; John Joseph Swann, '97, Washington, D. C. Several members of the Faculty of Sibley College are advisory editors.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Sophomores to Enjoy Themselves Wednesday Night.

At Columbia College Wednesday night will be a gala one for the sophomores, as it is the occasion of the "triumph" over their ever-formidable enemy, mathematics as laid down in the Xavier Legendre textbook. The celebration will be held on the campus. There, upon a temporary rostrum, addresses will be made by W. L. Hess, (Vox Populi,) G. W. Wharton, (Jocularius,) W. J. Clark, (Imperator,) Hans von Briesen, (Cantator,) and Ellery O. Anderson, (Laudator, ninety-seviensius.)

All the members of the class will be arrayed in ludicrous costumes, and, after the addresses, they will march to a vacant lot on Fifty-ninth Street and burn the books. The sophomore triumph ended rather disastrously last year, for the students made such a racket that a platoon of police charged them. Several passed the night in a station house cell. With this in mind, Wednesday evening's orgies will be more subdued. W. J. Clark, G. W. Wharton, H. von Briesen, F. E. Bissel, and F. B. Elgas compose the committee in charge.

Class day exercises will be especially unique this year. They will be held Monday afternoon, June 10, in the library. The students elected to take part in the exercises are W. D. Street, valedictorian; W. T. Mason, historian; E. S. Keyes, prophet; F. O. Virgin, presentation orator, and W. H. Ripley, odelist. The committee in charge are D. H. Taylor, H. D. Beacom, P. M. Capen, R. Weed, E. W. Ogden, V. Hungerford, G. R. Beach, and F. C. Coypandall.

It has been decided to place all the pictures of the senior class that have ever been taken in the foyer of the library.

Commencement exercises will be held Wednesday, June 12, in the Music Hall.

NEWS OF UNION COLLEGE.

Practical Instruction in Electrical Forces Provided For.

SCHENECTADY, May 26.—The annual catalogue for the one hundredth year of the college has just appeared. The curriculum is divided into two parts—a transition schedule for 1895-6 and a new schedule to take effect fully in 1897. Beginning with 1896, French, Latin, and plane trigonometry will be required for entrance to the B. S. and B. E. courses.

A course in electrical engineering is offered, which in the freshman year is the same as the civil and sanitary engineering, but differs materially during the remainder of the course. By special arrangement with the General Electric Company, whose works are at Schenectady, students in electrical engineering will spend two months of each Summer vacation in the shops and testing rooms of the company, under the direction of the Superintendents and experts in the several departments. A series of courses of lectures, supplementary to the class and laboratory work, is also a feature of the regular course of instruction. At graduation, the ten students in electrical engineering have obtained the highest class standing will be awarded positions for one year, with a compensation sufficient for living expenses, for the purpose of further prosecuting their study and practice, and acquiring increased experience and skill.

The Faculty has been increased during the year by seven additions, including two who have not yet assumed their positions—Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Professor-elect of Rhetoric and Logic, and John I. Bennet, Instructor-elect in Greek. The Trustees have authorized the Committee on Instruction to engage a Professor of Electrical Engineering and another Instructor of Modern Languages. These will make the number of the Faculty twenty-nine. There are 263 students, of whom 49 are seniors, 51 juniors, 49 sophomores, 90 freshmen, and 10 electric.

The Faculty has announced the following appointments for commencement honors: William Allen, Clyde; Miles Ayrault, Jr., Tonawanda; Theodore Floyd Bayles, West Kortright; Frederick Marshal Eames, Albany; Loren C. Guernsey, East Cobleskill; Frederick Klein, Gloversville; Rockwell Hannon Potter, Glenville; Horatio M. Pollock, Schenectady; George Linius Streeter, Johnstown; John N. D. Vedder, Schenectady.

In honor of the distinguished services rendered by the students and graduates of Union during the war of the rebellion, the Secretary of War has caused a set of the official records of the Union and the Confederate armies to be forwarded to President Raymond, to be placed in the library of the college. The last issue of The Concordiensis contains "Some Reminiscences of Dr. Tayler Lewis," by Homer Greene, '76, the celebrated author.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Programme for the Annual Commencement Exercises.

The baccalaureate sermon is to be preached this year by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue. The baccalaureate service will be held in the University Place Church, corner of University Place and Tenth Street, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, June 2.

The New-York Central has arranged to stop the trains leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:20 and 2:55 at the University Heights platform on Class Day, Thursday, June 4; Commencement Day, Thursday, June 6, and Alumni Day, Saturday, June 8. The New-York and Putnam Road has also arranged to stop the trains leaving One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street at 2:30 and 3 o'clock. There are also earlier and later

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthagenian, from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Acme, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Brookline, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 3 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 1 AM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwood, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Maskelyne; at 6 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 24, 1895.

trains which stop at Morris Heights and Fordham Heights. The exercises on all the days are appointed at 3:30 o'clock.

Prof. Emerson A. Smith of the University of Michigan has accepted an appointment as associate in the Department of German. He receives his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Germany the present Summer.

The passenger elevators in the University Building, at Washington Square, have begun to run, carrying the students of law to the topmost stories.

The entrance examinations will be held at the University Building, Washington Square, in the offices on the eighth story, and at University Heights, in the Hall of Languages, at 10 o'clock, on May 29 and 31, and June 3 and 4.

The portraits of the six Chancellors have been transported to University Heights, to be hung in the Faculty Room in the Hall of Languages for the present. Finally they will be placed in the Administration Building or library, whenever such shall have been builded.

The Law School commencement is to be held in Carnegie Music Hall Monday, June 10, at 8 P. M. The superstructure of the Founders' Memorial is being constructed. Work has been begun on the Government Post Office. The grading of University Avenue has been completed, with handsome stone walls supporting the terraces on either side.

The university has the promise of three libraries of valuable books, as gifts, the present year.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., May 26.—A clever entertainment, consisting of a cantata and a short farce, called "Breaking the Ice," was given under the auspices of the Boat Club Monday evening, May 20. This was the second entertainment given under its management this year. The club is working new for a new boathouse, which is greatly needed, as the growing interest in boating matters necessitates more boats and better accommodations.

"From Brindisi into Athens" was the subject of a lecture given by President W. E. Waters Saturday evening, May 25.

The class of '97 entertained the class of '95 at luncheon Monday, the 20th.

The usual box of flowers was sent to the College Settlement on Monday.

At the last meeting of the Social Science Club last Monday, the following officers were elected for next year: President—Miss Case; Secretary—Miss Brown, '98.

The junior class, assisted by the Dean, Miss Helen Fairchild Smith, received Thursday afternoon, May 23. The affair was very successful, owing largely to the perfect weather and the large number of guests present.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 27, 11 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....A

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Alleged Crop Damage by Frosts Checks the Advance.

PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

London's Uneasiness Over Its Fortnightly Settlement—Good Bond Business—Special Features of Speculation.

MONDAY—A. M.

While the stock market did not advance materially last week, it showed no disposition to react. It was held in check by exaggerated reports of frost damage to the crops and by uneasiness in London pending the fortnightly settlement, which ended on Thursday. The account, however, was adjusted without trouble. The tales sent from Chicago which indicated widespread disaster to the staple crops were found to have little or no foundation. On Saturday, however, in the last hour of business, stories of crop damage were revived, and they were successful in advancing wheat and depressing stocks—the purpose for which they were undoubtedly originated.

The chief incident of the week was the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional. The decision, while heartily welcomed on account of the principles it upholds, had little or no immediate influence on prices of securities. The Memphis Sound-Money Convention, as well as the gathering of Democratic editors of this State, brought out sound financial sentiments from men in high position. An incident of less moment than any of those already mentioned, but one which had more effect on the market, was the semi-official announcement of the intended reduction in the Northwestern dividend in June to 1½ per cent. for the six months. This will place the common stock of the company upon a 4 per cent. basis.

Outside of Wall Street all indications point to steady progress in industrial affairs, increasing enterprise, and general buoyancy. The improvement in bank clearings is becoming more pronounced, and railway earnings, while held down owing to the poor crops of last year, are encouraging. A feature of recent returns is renewed expenditure on the property, justifiable by the plain promise of better business in the near future. Since Jan. 1, according to The Railroad Gazette, orders have been given for 21,590 freight cars, while bids are out for an additional 3,000 cars. For the five months the output of the contracting car shops exceeded that of the whole of last year by over 5,000 cars.

While the volume of trading in stocks has contracted somewhat, the business in bonds has continued on a large scale, and at advancing prices. The bond business on the Stock Exchange is but a small part of the entire trade, the bulk of which is done over bankers' counters, and leading banking houses report the demand for investment as excellent. The shipment of securities abroad continues.

The special movements in the stock market last week were in some of the industrials and a few of the hitherto dormant stocks. A contest for control of the Oregon Improvement Company is under way, with some of the most prominent houses in the Street seeking proxies to be used against the present management. The stock has already advanced several points as a result, and as the election does not take place until the middle of June, there is plenty of time for further appreciation. The contest is likely to be so close that the result either way may not be assured until the votes are cast. A sharp decline has occurred in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, because of profit taking by prominent operators who bought at much lower prices and when the prospect of prompt reorganization was more promising than it is to-day. Mr. Gould and his following lose no opportunity to throw every obstacle in the way of reorganization, and the latest move in seeking to prevent the transfer of leased property may result in extended delay. The stock is well distributed, but there has been a steady stream of liquidation since it became known that some of the big holders had taken their profits. Mobile and Ohio has advanced 5 points within the week, and is now selling at 25, against 13½ on March 20. The stock is being acquired for the furtherance of some scheme, but just what is not known. A story that the "Big Four" wanted the property is denied.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing May 26, 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	54	47⅞	30½
American Cotton Oil	29½	28	26⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	76½	75¼	66⅝
American Express	117½	117½	113
*Am. Sugar Refining	110⅝	116	100⅜
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100⅜	99¼	92½
American Tobacco	114¾	109½	105⅞
American Tobacco pf	115	112½	100
Atchison, T. & S. F.	8½	7⅝	8⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	64	62¼	73¼
B. & O. S. W. pf	11⅞	11⅞	..
*Bay State Gas	22¼	21	..
Brunswick Company	4¼	3	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	24	22	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	60	60	..
Canada Southern	54½	53⅝	49⅝
Canadian Pacific	52	51¾	66⅜
Central Pacific	19	19	13
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22	17½
Chicago Gas	75¼	73½	71
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	95⅞	95⅛	..
Chi. & E. I. pf	101	100½	93
Chicago & N. W.	100	98	108¾
Chicago & N. W. pf	144	144	141
C., B. & Q.	81½	78⅜	78⅛
C., C. & St. Louis	45⅝	43⅝	38⅛
C., M. & St. Paul	58⅜	65¾	59⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	121	120¼	117¼
Cincinnati Gas	70¼	68¼	68⅞
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	10⅜	7⅜	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	27¼	25¼	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	9¼	7½	6⅞
Col. H. V. & T.	27⅜	26	16¾
Col.,, H. V. & T. pf	65	65	57½
Con. Gas Company	145¾	135	95½
Delaware & Hudson	132½	131⅛	139⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	162⅜	162½	160½
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅞	15½	10⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	47	30¼
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9⅞	9	6¾
Detroit Gas	29¼	28½	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	23¾	19	..
Dubuque, S. & A. pf	15⅜	13⅜	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	59½	58	..
Flint & P. M. pf	43	42	..
General Electric	34½	32	..
Great Northern pf	133	126	103
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1⅞	1⅝	5
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	4½	4½	..
Homestake	22	22	14
Houston & Texas	3	2⅜	2
Iowa Central	10⅜	9	10⅛
Iowa Central pf	33	30	34½
Keokuk & Des Moines	6	4	..
Laclede Gas	33	30	..
Laclede Gas pf	92	89½	70
Lake Erie & Western	23½	21	14⅞
Lake E. & W. pf	84	78⅝	..
Lake Shore	146¼	146¼	131½
Long Island	86	86	87
*Long Island Traction	9½	7⅞	15⅜
Louisville & Nashville	59⅜	58	45½
L., N. A. & C.	10⅜	9⅜	8
L., N. A. & C. pf	29¼	28	29¼
Manhattan	117	115	119
Mexican Central	13	11⅞	..
Mexican Central ctfs	3⅝	3	2
Michigan Central	101½	100½	95¾
Minn. & St. Louis	18½	14	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83½	79	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	44	39½	..
M. & St. L., all ins. pd	38	33	..
M. & St. L. pf., all ins. pd.	61½	57⅜	..
Minnesota Iron	59½	58⅝	..
Missouri Pacific	29½	28⅜	27⅛
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17½	16⅜	14
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf	32⅞	31⅝	23
Mobile & Ohio	25	20¼	19½
*National Lead Co	35¼	34	87¼
*National Lead Co. pf	35¼	34	87¼
National Linseed Oil	28¼	25⅜	20
National Starch	9⅜	9⅜	..
National Starch 2d pf	30	29⅝	..
New-Jersey Central	102¼	99⅝	109
New-York Central	102¼	101½	97½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	42⅜	41½	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	17½	16½	13⅞
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	72	71	64
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	33	31⅞	..
*N. Y., Penn. & Ohio pf	⅞	⅞	..
N. Y., L. E. & West	13⅞	12½	14¼
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	37½	35½	40
N. Y., Sups. & West. pf.	37½	35½	40
Norfolk & Western	4⅞	4¼	..
Norfolk & Western pf	16½	15	21
North American	6¼	5⅜	4
Northern Pacific	6½	5	4
Northern Pacific pf	21⅜	18½	14⅝
Ontario & Western	19	18¼	15⅝
Oregon Improvement	14¾	9	..
Oregon Short L. & U. N.	8½	8	6
Pacific Mail	27⅜	26	15¼
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	6½	6½	..
Philadelphia & Reading	20⅜	18⅝	16⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	20⅜	20¼	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	20½	19⅜	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52½	51⅞	46⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173¾	171	163
Rio Grande Western	19¾	19	..
Rio Grande Western pf	46	44½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅞	6⅞	..
St. L. Southwestern pf	17⅜	13⅜	..
St. Paul & Duluth	30½	30	23
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	..
St. Paul & Omaha	39¼	37⅛	30⅞

	Amount.
Reading gen. 4s	1
Texas & New-Orleans con	1
United States Cordage 1st	5½
Virginia Midland gen	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market the past week has been moderately active, with a large demand for all classes of securities. The transactions were restricted by the lack of securities offering, nearly all that came on the market being absorbed at higher prices. The principal activity was in the low-priced securities, some of which scored exceptional advances. St. Louis and Southwestern firsts and secouds were the most active, the firsts selling up to 75½ and the seconds to 36¾. The latter sold this year as low as 16, so they have gained considerable over 100 per cent. Northern Pacific securities were active, but quotations are practically unchanged. It was announced that the Northern Pacific second mortgage bondholders' committee had determined to oppose any reduction either in principal or interest for their bonds; they have refused all offers made for them. Oregon Improvement bonds have been active and strong on the more favorable prospects for the company, as evidenced by the strong bid of the stockholders to regain possession of the road.

London has been an exceptional factor in the bond market, having been a heavy purchaser all the week. Two issues of American bonds have been placed abroad, in addition to the large orders filled in the open market. All the large investment houses have parted with their bonds and are complaining of lack of business, they not being able to repurchase any securities at satisfactory prices. It looks as if this condition of affairs would continue for some time, as the money market is getting easier and easier. Pittsburg and Western 4s sold at 88. Considering there is nearly 2 per cent. interest accrued on these bonds, and that they are an absolute first mortgage upon the entire property of the company, it seems strange that they have not risen in price. They are selling to-day practically as low as they did a year ago, and 5 or 9 points lower than they sold a couple of years ago. The property has increased in value since then, and the report of operations for the year shows that the net earnings of the company will be over $900,000, against entire interest charges on the first mortgage bonds of $400,000.

Street railway securities have been exceptionally active at higher prices, and many large transactions have been reported. London still continues to buy these bonds, and it looks as if they had now been educated up to their value. The importance of street railway securities as an investment is being demonstrated more and more, and many conservative investors that have not before invested in securities of this class are now buying. Government bonds are inactive and prices are practically unchanged.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 23, 1895	£37,153,562	.....
May 24, 1894	34,256,974	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 23, 1895	£82,480,033	£49,967,644
May 24, 1894	70,927,376	51,098,738
BANG OF GERMANY.		
May 23, 1895	£82,480,033	£49,969,644
May 24, 1894	33,363,750	11,121,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 23, 1895	£18,554,000	£18,559,000
May 24, 1894	10,211,000	16,373,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 23, 1895	£4,291,000	£7,049,000
May 24, 1894	4,552,000	7,012,000
BELGIUM.		
May 23, 1895	£3,075,333	£1,537,667
May 24, 1894	3,051,333	1,525,667
SPAIN.		
May 23, 1895	£8,004,000	£12,370,000
May 24, 1894	7,918,000	8,523,000
Total last week	£191,838,678	£100,121,111
Corresponding week in 1894	£164,180,433	£95,853,655
Week ending May 16	£190,852,672	£99,624,568
Corresponding week last year	£...,521,664	£95,249,883

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$9,114,955
Corresponding week 1894	5,690,878
Since Jan. 1, 1895	211,594,514
Corresponding period 1894	179,661,847
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Tuesday	$7,525,584
Corresponding week 1894	1,140,215
Since Jan. 1, 1895	135,853,753
Corresponding period 1894	146,508,355
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$1,264,417
Corresponding week 1894	86,398
Since Jan. 1, 1895	20,304,580
Corresponding period 1894	8,404,573
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$877,877
Corresponding week 1894	4,950,190
Since Jan. 1, 1895	43,110,357
Corresponding period 1894	57,182,670

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending May 25	$666,671,693
Balance for week ending May 25	34,168,928
Clearings for week ending May 18	695,175,769
Balance for week ending May 18	43,530,856
Clearings for week ending May 11	661,301,521
Balance for week ending May 11	42,634,239
Clearings for week ending May 4	664,607,383
Balance for week ending May 4	42,133,265
Clearings for week ending April 27	574,936,932
Balance for week ending April 27	36,715,000
Clearings for week ending April 20	560,882,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Our market has continued to display a broadening tendency, fulfilling the predictions made a week ago. Dealings on the Exchange were quite heavy, and there has been a fair recovery from the reaction which occurred early in the week, the close being fairly firm. Pleasant Valley Railway (par $25) was conspicuous for heavy selling, which was generally credited to inside account, but the stock ruled firm at 22. The showing made at the annual meeting of the Manchester Traction Company was not regarded as especially favorable, but the stock held comparatively firm at $40, (par $50.) Gross earnings decreased 1.38 per cent., but operating expenses were cut down, and it is officially stated that the road is now being run on 60 per cent. of the gross receipts. The delay in closing up the deal consolidating the Pittsburg, Duquesne and Central Traction systems caused some selling of the latter by buyers who had a profit on the sharp advance of the previous week. The stock sold down from $27 to $24, and rallied to $25.75. The report from Philadelphia that the Widener-Elkins syndicate proposed to include the Citizens' Traction in the combination led to some buying of this stock, and a rally to $57.25. The Natural Gas shares were generally neglected, interest being centred in the tractions. Quotations are practically unchanged.

A feature of the week was the sharp advance in Westinghouse Air Brake stock. The last reported sale was at $132, and during the last two days the stock has been bid up to $140, without bringing any out for sale. There is no trading in Westinghouse Electric securities. The sale of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 City of Pittsburg 4 per cent. bonds at a premium of 8.81 per cent. is expected to have an important effect in maintaining an easy money market here, as the buyers are supposed to be New-York and Philadelphia investors. This will probably act as a stimulant on the local security market.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	...	9
Philadelphia Co	17⅝	17⅞
Central Traction	25⅜	26
Citizens' Traction	57¼	57¾
Pleasant Valley	21⅞	22⅛
West End Traction	32	35
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16⅞	17⅛
Duquesne Traction	35	35⅜
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Man	30¼	...
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	34	35½
U. S. & Signal	12¼	12¾
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	137½	...

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The local stock market for the week shows but few sales, and prices, notably in the bank-stock list, are firm. National Eagle Bank has sold at 57½c, and a sale of First National is reported at 112½. The rest of the list is quiet and inactive. Insurance stocks are a trifle stronger, although no sales have taken place. The illuminating stocks continue in fair demand, with sales of Providence Gas at 82½, and a small lot of Narragansett Electric Lighting at 81½. The local money market is quiet and easy. Commercial paper is quoted at 4@5 per cent., call loans to banks at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 5 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	44	47
Atlantic	31½	37
Blackstone Canal	25½	27
City	68	..
Commercial	48½	49½
Eagle	56½	57½
Fifth	46½	50
First	111	112½
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	26
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	61	62
Mechanics'	51¾	..
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	40½	43
National Commerce	46½	..
Old	113	115
*Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	115	130
Third	79	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	61
Weybosset	46	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	..
Pacific	60	..
Slater	159	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	260	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	203½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	139½	..
Providence & Springfield	...	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	198½	..
American Supply	...	72½
Armington & Sims	...	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115½	117½
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Providence W. pf	101	103½
National & Providence W. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	38	44½
R. I. Perkins H-S	99	102
R. I. Perkins H-S pf	107½	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48	50
Merchants'	48	49
Providence Washington	45¼	48
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81¼	82
Providence Gas	82¼	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	90
Providence Telephone	91½	96
Rhode Island Electric Protect	..	122
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70

*Ex-dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 25.—Interest during the week centred largely in the electric railway group. These stocks are growing in favor among investors. Albany Railway was traded in again at advancing prices to a fair extent. The earnings are said to continue to show handsome increases. The closing quotations for both the bid and asked price are ½ per cent. higher. There was also some inquiry for Troy City Railway. The quarterly report filed with the State Railroad Commissioners was better than expected. Union Railway of New-York advanced 1½ per cent. for the bid price, to 104. The only activity in the local bond list was in Union Railway of New-York 5s. A block of $50,000 of bonds was offered. The bid price advanced ½ per cent. to 105 and interest. The remainder of the list was quiet and shows no important changes in prices. The tone of the market, however, continues confident.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Gold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad Stock	117	117½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	106½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	81	90
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	100	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	...	87½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	...	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	...	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	104	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	106
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. mtge	111	112
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	98½	99½
Westcott Express Company	15	20
†Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	190	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	83
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	...	52

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 26.—The rate of discount last week for three-months' bills was three-fourths of 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-fourth. The increase in trade has not as yet reduced the plethora of gold. Continental rates moved in favor of England, owing to the taking up of mining securities at the Stock Exchange. The stock of silver was unchanged and the market was stagnant. The stock market was quiet, owing to the nearness of the Whitsuntide holidays, after which activity is expected. American railroad securities were firm on public buying. Denver and Rio Grande preferred advanced 3; New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary and Louisville and Nashville, each 2, and Central Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Illinois Central, each 1. Northern Pacific fell 1¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary, 4; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As, 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, 2, and Denver and Rio Grande common and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 1.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—A plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has been formed. The committee representing Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway collateral trust mortgage bonds has requested the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, as trustee, to offer those bonds for sale, and the sale will take place in this city June 25. Deposits will be received until June 10.

Baptist Women at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, May 26.—The Women's Baptist Mission, an auxiliary branch of the Baptist May Anniversaries, began its eighteenth annual meeting here this afternoon. The President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse of Chicago extended a cordial greeting to the delegates assembled from all parts of the country. Addresses were made by Mrs. M. A. Ehlers of Philadelphia on "Women's Place in Home Missions," and by Mrs. William M. Isaacs of New-York on "Heathen at Home." The devotional services were conducted by Mrs. William R. Taylor of Brooklyn and Mrs. Alanson Fox of Michigan. The regular business session will begin to-morrow morning.

APATHY OF PRESBYTERIANS

Winthrop S. Gilman Tells of His Letter and His Criticisms.

The following entertaining letter concerning the attitude of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the Briggs case has been sent by Mr. Winthrop S. Gilman to a business correspondent in Pittsburg:

Mr. ——, Dealer in ——, Station D, Pittsburg, Penn.:

Dear Sir: You will notice by the above heading your mistake in addressing me upon the subject of selling coffee and tea for my firm. I thank you just as much, however, for your willingness to do business for a firm whose head is just now so much abused in the papers.

Since you are a Presbyterian and Bible class teacher, as I have been actively for forty years, I would like to return your kindness with a few casual remarks. In the first place, I am not a rich tea merchant, nor am I, nor any of my children, as so loudly proclaimed, connected by marriage with wealthy families in this city, nor am I the leader of the so-called "liberals" in the Church, being unknown by face to most of the great men of our communion. I am not the "Presbyterian league," and I am not acquainted with the affairs of that organization. Nor am I the "Open-Letter" circular man, nor the "Cleveland Circular" man, nor have I any connection with Union Seminary, nor have I ever attended a single service of that seminary, nor ever been at a meeting in their building, nor at any meeting of its friends, nor at any meeting of its sympathizers, and, therefore, you may well imagine that I am overwhelmed with the thickly flying honors so lavishly showered upon me by our grave Commissioners.

But I am a private Presbyterian like yourself, and am greatly distressed at the suicidal policy for the nonce that is being pursued by the Church under the organized leadership of good but very short-sighed brethren in our communion.

I will say to you (because this is a "private" letter) that one great trouble with the Church, as pre-eminently in the Presbytery of New-York, is the apathy of the rank and file, and many bright clergymen, in regard to Presbyterial meetings. Numerous engagements give ready excuses for irregular attendance. So by watching their opportunity it is the easiest thing in the world (as constantly happens in the New-York Presbytery) to spring a trap at any time, simply by watching when they have the strongest representation. This is simple fact. Less than twenty men thus rule our Church, and mainly through the New-York Presbytery.

But the same evil, (if you are an Elder you must know this) occurs in all our Presbyteries. The Synod of Kansas, and also the Synod of Indiana, recently met (I have the records) with only half a dozen Elders to represent the many churches in their care, and Presbyteries meet with a lamentably small number of laymen to assist in their councils. When this evil is remedied somewhat, there will be a change of rule in the Assembly. Indifferentism in our Zion (as in the politics of the Nation) accounts for much of the irregularity and abuse of power we are now witnessing. There is a "power behind the throne" which rules the brave Commissioners of both shades of thought relentlessly, as was once the case in the Roman Church two centuries ago.

As to "that letter," it is like Falstaff's "two men in buckram suits," grown by a heated imagination to a small army. Just two copies of the letter were printed, and from these four taken from each, quite as an afterthought. When the first few were mailed to a few personal friends, it afterward occurred to me to send the remainder to one whom I supposed would be interested in electing a Moderator from any other Synod than that of New-York. You know the result.

To my friends, I say that when they find a man more thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the doctrines of both election and foreordination than myself, they will do well. "From all eternity" it was foreordained that the powers behind the throne should fall into the trap laid for them at Pittsburg, though not by my foresight or cunning, certainly.

Let me tell you quite privately that it seems to me much like the experience of a party of Rocky Mountain Nimrods returning from a chase for very large game—deer, antelope, and grizzlies—with one poor, lean jackrabbit slung about the shoulders of their chief. I am quite willing to be that jackrabbit. For, seriously, we cannot invent truth. The whole College of Cardinals can not in the least avail the day of Copernicus and Galileo to stop the naughty earth from turning upon its axis, though they endeavored with all their might to persuade the world that the new astronomical theories were an invention of the devil. Only in the early part of the present century (so Tregelles informs us) was the ban of the Pope against the revolution of the earth upon its axis removed, so that it has not turned as yet with absolute comfort and freedom for an entire hundred years since the day of the great men alluded to!

This is very sad! But sadder still is the sight of our reverend and beloved brethren at Pittsburg repeating the same species of folly in the year 1895. "E pur se muove!" said Galileo, and the same is said in good Saxon English by hosts of our Presbyterian Israel to-day. "Still the earth turns," and truth and "charity out of a pure heart" will some day become the real and dominant impulse in the heart of every loyal son of our enlightened and Christian communion. Very truly yours,

WINTHROP S. GILMAN.

New-York, May 24, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1895.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of stockholders of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, May 31, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY,
DAYTON, OHIO,
May 23, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, in Dayton, Ohio, on June 20 next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. May 29, and reopen on the morning of June 21. F. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, at Englewood, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will remain open one hour. JOHN J. DUFF, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York, May 17, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 161 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 3d, 1895. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS W. MESEROLE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.

No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, May 23, 1895.

The coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the CAHABA COAL MINING COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE CHAMBERLIN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Sundry bonds, notes, and other securities and real estate, as per catalogue to be obtained at auctioneers' office and the office of the Trustee, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN,

on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128-130 BOWERY.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

A Simultaneous Issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

$4,500,000

First Consolidated Mortgage

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Charles Burnham's Plans.—The sale of the Star Theatre to Nelll Burgess by Theodore Moss, places out of engagement Charles Burnham, one of the best-liked and most experienced of any of the business managers of the country. Mr. Burnham has practically managed the Star ever since Mr. Moss has been its owner and director. He has become so thoroughly identified with the history of the theatre, that he is, to all intents and purposes, one of the features of the house. Of course, the change of ownership will force his retirement, as Mr. Burgess has had his own manager, Mr. Tower, for years, and he will naturally assume the business management of the Star. Should Mr. Moss ever again assume the management of his up-town theatre, Palmer's, Mr. Burnham would undoubtedly be provided with a position there, but the contract with A. M. Palmer has yet three years to run, and, although many rumors are afloat to the effect that it may be terminated before that time, the indications now are that it will be continued to the end of the stipulated term. Mr. Burnham, in the meantime, has decided that he has earned a rest, and he will make no special efforts to secure an engagement for next season. He will pass the Summer months in the country, returning to New-York in the Fall. His absence from active theatrical work, if he is allowed to remain idle, will be severely felt by all who have been accustomed to transact business with him.

—Bijou Theatre.—The Bijou Theatre will remain closed for the Summer, and the question of its management next season is one of the uncertainties of the theatrical business. The lease held by Canary & Leddecot has still a number of years to run, but now that this firm has secured the Casino, it is very doubtful if they will care to manage the Bijou as well. It is understood that they have the privilege of subletting the Bijou, and there ought to be plenty of applicants for the little theatre, which is an admirable one for light attractions. William M. Dunlevy, formerly manager of the Park—now the Herald Square Theatre—is anxious, it is said, to relieve Canary & Leddecot of the lease.

—Lewis Morrison Recovered.—The story that Lewis Morrison would not star next season, on account of the trouble with his eyes, which recently forced him to rest for a short time, is emphatically denied by him. He says he has completely recovered, and that he will begin his tour in September with his old standby "Faust," instead of Harrison Grey Fiske's new play, "The Privateer," as he has originally intended. He will produce that play at the end of the season, and during the coming months will be seen for the last times as Mephisto.

—Too Many Musical Shows.—The prospectus for next season includes twenty-two musical shows, which will try to make a living on the road. The majority of them will present comic opera, but among them are many musical comedies and extravaganzas which are the most expensive of all entertainments to float. Undoubtedly many of them will come to grief early in the struggle, as they are bound to clash on dates and thus themselves be playing against each other in many places, thus dividing the money which one only should receive.

—"Fallen Among Thieves."—Davis and Keogh are having Frank Harvey's play, "Fallen Among Thieves," adapted to the American stage by R. N. Stephens, and will produce it in the country next season with a strong selected cast. The country scenes will be transferred from Kent to Vermont, and the city scenes from London to New-York, while the characters and dialogue will be changed to adapt themselves to the new localities, and some new scenes and situations will be added.

—Flattering to Mr. Skinner.—Since Otis M. Skinner addressed the Faculty and students of Tufts College, the other day, on "Beauty in Dramatic Art," a lecture bureau of Boston has made him an offer to make a tour of the college, guaranteeing him a large salary. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Skinner will not be tempted by this flattering offer to abandon the dramatic stage.

—Will Return to Hoyt's.—Richard King, who was treasurer at the Casino until the retirement of the Arvans from that house, on May 18, has been engaged by Hoyt & McKee to resume his old position, as Treasurer of Hoyt's Theatre next season. Mr. King's courtesy in the box office is unfailing, and he will be heartily welcomed back to his old post by the patrons of Hoyt's.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—98—Hunter vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 67—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 68—United States vs. Selgas. 69—Same vs. Garcia. 55—McDonald vs. Press Publishing Company. 97—Roster vs. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Company. 110—Hackettstown National Bank vs. D. J. Yuengling Brewing Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown vs. same. 112—Merchants' National Bank of Newton vs. same. 106—Cofield Mfg. Co. vs. Goddard. 7—Williams vs. Colorotype Company. 9—Jamieson vs. Tinsley. 13—Thomas vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 14—Baxter vs. National Park Bank. 15—Columbian National Bank of Boston vs. Cheever. 18—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 24—Arnold vs. Haggard. 25—Daly vs. Brady. 28—City National Bank of Dallas, Texas, vs. Hall Self-Speeding Cotton Gin Company. 31—Fisk vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 33—Redmond vs. Scott. 34—Howe vs. Reed. 35—Fisk vs. Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company. 36—Bolton vs. Quebec Steamship Company. 46—Price vs. Panama Railroad Company. 51—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad Company. 52—United States ex rel. Int. Com. Commissioners vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 57—Girardt vs. Zimmerman. 63—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association. 70—Bennett vs. Walsh. 71—Singleton vs. Scharf. 76—Warth vs. Mack. 78—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner & Co. 81—Audsley vs. The Mayor, &c. 83—The Mayor, &c., vs. Taylor. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 86—Revimes vs. Langford. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith. 87½—Commercial National Bank of Houston, Texas, vs. Munzesheimer. 89—Arthur Orr & Co. vs. Rose. 90—Press Publishing Company. 91—Hynes vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 92—Birckhead vs. Weeks. 100—Gunn vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 101—Barwin vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company.—102—Baxter vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 103—McCabe vs. same. 104—Clarke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 105—Montgomery vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company. 107—Rouss vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 109—Farrell Foundry and Machinery Company vs. Sprague. 113—Goding vs. Manhattan Lighterage and Transportaiton Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Latham vs. De Loiselle. 2—Meyers vs. Hirsch. 3—Schmalholz vs. Gerlach. 4—Tesler vs. Schock. 5—Wallace vs. Byrnes.

Class IV.—6—Schnugg vs. Judson.

Class VI.—7—Woodcock vs. Woodcock.

Class VII.—8—Delafou vs. Yale. 9—McGovern vs. American Lithographic Company vs. Gies Lithographic Company.

Class VIII.—11—Simpson vs. Kling. 12—The People, &c., vs. Ziegler. 13—Goode vs. Brown. 14—Possette vs. Bronn. 15—Silva vs. Silverman. 16—Mary vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank. 17—Davis vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 18—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 19—Chesebrough vs. Conover. 20—West vs. Bush. 21—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Trotter. 22—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Boyle. 23—Kierer vs. Klierer. 24—Flannagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—McGraw vs. Peyser. 26—Harot vs. Levy. 27—Matter of One Hundred and Eleventh Street. 28—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Quackenbush. 29—Matter of the Piqua Club Association. 30—Mack vs. Ravenswood Art Glass Works. 31—Trust National Bank of Wyoming vs. Christie. 32—Marble vs. Ward. 33—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 34—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 35—Miller vs. Woolf El. Dis. Company. 36—Lyle vs. Little. 37—Schwarz vs. Thompson. 38—Harvey Furnace Company vs. Hamilton. 39—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 40—Senn vs. Ketcham. 41—Knott vs. Proctor. 42—Byrne vs. Avery. 43—Myers vs. Phillips. 44—Feirce vs. Koch. 45—Semmerard vs. Kehr. 46—Rosenfeld vs. Phillipp. 47—Taylor vs. Lawrence. 48—Lewis vs. Scandinavian and Finlanders' Emigrant Company. 49—Matter of Board of Fire Commissioners. 50—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 51—Matter of Hegger. 52—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 53—Matter of of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 54—Smith vs. Suvin. 55—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Preudential. 56—Ferris vs. Rhinehart. 57—Suydam vs. Kantrowitz. 58—Langdon & Granger Brewing Company vs. Reilly. 59—Matter of Hawkin's Son Brewing Company. 60—Myers vs. Hirsch. 61—Shelberger Mill and Elevator Company vs. Bunker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. No further day calendar calls this term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

635—Henry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2045—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 2191—Hoyt vs. Beveridge. 986—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Hanover Insurance Company. 1530—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1371—Same vs. same. 2121½—Garbowsky vs. Cohen. 600½—Wallace vs. Bankers' Safe Deposit Company. 1486—Friendship Manufacturing Company vs. Rohrig. 2791—Betts vs. Welling. 2906—Bates vs. The Mayor, &c. 3389—People ex rel. Leach vs. Porter. 2985—Parrish vs. Bennett. 2968—Davis vs. same. 3300—Paine vs. Press Publishing Company. 3372—Sudberg vs. Borden.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

9—Bernard vs. McCready. 12—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1619—Drescher vs. Dry Dock, &c., Railroad. 1620—Gross vs. same. 1623—Gillespie vs. same. 3101—Myers vs. Dean. 1585—Stroebel vs. Mayor, &c., 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 2853—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parrish vs. same. 1509—Schmeider vs. Holman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

899—Simonson vs. Simonson. 900—Sawitzki vs. Roeber. 901—Machler vs. Machler. 902—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 905—Kreiger vs. Kreiger. 906—Queckenbrenner vs. O'Connor. 907—Hughes vs. Huyler. 908—Eisenberg vs. Eisenberg. 909—Wilson vs. Taller. 910—Jencks vs. Smith. 911—Simon vs. Simon. 912—Byrne vs. McGuinn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Issues of Fact.—At 10:30 A. M.—205—Filipo Posito. At 11 A. M.—Margaret Craemer.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Clothilde Marchand, Samuel S. Simpson, Sarah Hagerty, George Bollinger, Marx Zernsdorff, Johann Mayer, Matilda L. Rogers, and Ellen R. Randall. At 2 P. M.—Patrick Callahan, George Terry, Harriet C. Wilson, and Caspar Fais.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building on 23 numbers St.

Contested Wills.—1056—Mary Kerfoot. 1062—John Horspool. 978—Robert L. Darragh. 1061—Mary Carrick. 1044—Thomas Hodgins. 1060—Helen B. O'Donnell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, P.J.; Newburger and Conlan, JJ.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Evers vs. O'Meare. 2—Ackerly vs. Osborn. 3—Bennet vs. Pease. 4—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 5—Kreizer vs. Allaire. 6—Matter of The Tribune Association. 7—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Seizzo. 8—Schwarzwroff vs. Hagen. 9—George Maitland and General Fixture Company vs. Central Gas and Electric Fixture Company.

Appeals from Judgements.—1—Flannery vs. McLean. 2—Poplin vs. William Barr Dry Goods Company. 3—Dris vs. Bonn. 4—Hart vs. McSwegan. 5—Day vs. Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. 6—Purdy vs. Taller. 7—Volk vs. Bergman. 8—Wilder vs. Kendall. 10—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 11—Fischer vs. Heerwagen. 12—Kruelwitch vs. Meltsner. 13—Martin vs. Coleman. 14—Queylino vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 16—Potts vs. Place. 17—Holm vs. Henrick Clocestin Lumber Company. 18—Keane vs. Leonard. 19—Murray vs. Crimmins. 20—Burke vs. Tindale. 21—Fitzgerald vs. Timoney. 22—Warren vs. Dennett. 23—Green vs. Schroeder.

Motions.—Beal vs. American Diamond Rock Boring Company.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II.,III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and McIntyre, and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus and Jacob Levy. 2—Albert Laberge. 3—John McGinness, Thomas Cassidy, John Ennis, and William Coleman. 4—Irving B. Aisel. 5—Augustus Schierenbeck and Alonzo Sabey. 6—Edward H. Horner.

Pleadings.—1—John Ackerson. 2—C. Franklin Schanbacker. 3—Charles Peterson. 4—John Ward. 5—Charles Robinson. 6—William Johnson. 7—James F. Delaney. 8—William Mahoney. 9—Jacob Sternkoff. 10—Louis Marks. 11—John Regan. 12—Benjamin Blank. 13—Matthew Hannon. 14—James Dwyer. 15—Joseph C. Beasley. 16—Warren C. Vindich. 17—Matthew Tierney. 18—Patrick McDonald. 19—Nicolo Buonocuro. 20—Charles Kelly. 21—Alexander B. Stower. 22—Samuel Menhold and Samuel Vogel. 23—Henry I. Southall. 24—John Ulm. 25—Albert Sonnet. 26—Joseph Tucker. 27—Charles Iffland. 28—William Klingenberg. 29—Joseph Harvitt. 30—Hugh Sweeney. 31—Charles H. Lorch. 32—John Bitter. 33—Thomas Dwyer. 34—Edward Messner. 35—Frank Masterson. 36—Matthew T. Lynch. 37—Edward D. O'Rourke. 38—Louis L. Biddle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

—Newton W. Whitehead.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Henry Hughes and Edward Bradley. 2—Lewis N. Jones. 3—David Herman. 4—Gordon Lindsay. 5—William Smith and Edward Hoye. 6—Benjamin Lawson. 7—Thomas Fell. 8—James Burke. 9—Batista Barbieri. 10—Carrie Daize and Ada Vaughan. 11—John Loser. 12—John Hart. 13—James Knox. 14—Quong Yun. 15—Otto Stelmer. 16—James Smith and Lewis Kidd. 17—Loretta Hughes. 18—George O'Conner.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Brown vs. Sullivan—Charles L. Guy.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen J. Part II.—Rumsey, J.

1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1237—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley. 516—Eldridge vs. Hood. 1496—Duffy vs. Engineers' Company. 747—Van Liew vs. Pratt. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 939—Wilbridge vs. Martin. 1230—Norton vs. Burke. 351—Hiller vs. Benner. 1018—Gray vs. Burke. 1086—Kelly vs. National Lock Company. 1235—Banahan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levine. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 440—Craig vs. Locke. 950—Kessler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1280 and 1281—Garretts & Hahn vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 1154—Weil vs. Green. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Union. 1223—Benedetto vs. Long Island Railroad. 1191—Demes vs. same. 919—Smith vs. General Fire Company. 1234—Avenius vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 959—Salomon vs. Drewitz. 1199—Lattman vs. Levy. 543—Naughton vs. Naughton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—109—Brady vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 45—Pope, as executor, vs. Ethan Allen Doty. 48—O'Neill, as administratrix, vs. S. V. White. 75—Gregory vs. Alexander. 81—Irvine vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 82—Adams vs. Quarittius. 88—Brown vs. Cooper. 89—Kolvolwka vs. Gebhard. 90—Schoenbom vs. the Wind Gap State Manufacturing Company. 91—Bulkley vs. Lovell. 92—Delaney vs. Delaney. 93—McHugh vs. McHugh. 94—Isham vs. Isham. 95—White vs. Rope. 65—Yellow Pine Company vs. the Board of Education. 6—Gayney vs. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 166, 175, and 181.

CITY COURT—General Term Calendar.—1—Murdock, respondent, vs. International Tile and Trim Company, appellant. 2—Connaughton, infant, appellant, vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad, respondent. 3—Ingerson, Jr., respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 4—Silverman, respondent, vs. Simons, appellant. 5—Pedro, guardian, &c., respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 6—Ketcham and another, appellants, vs. Hibbard, respondent. 7—Schwarz, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 8—Elsler, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 9—Effinger, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad, appellant. 10—Paulson, respondent, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad, appellant. 11—Elsner, administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Prudential Insurance Company, appellant. 12—Denike, respondent, vs. Denike and another, appellants. 13—McMullen, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Company, appellant. 14—Simonson, respondent, vs. Hendricken, Fanny, appellant. 15—Neill, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, appellant.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 169 and 235.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Gevert Schmonsees, Michael May, Adam Leutz, Jean Schneider, Annie M. Wheeler, Fanny ——, Anna, Sophia Konig, also known as Catharina E. Konig; Frederick Gretsch, and John Meehan.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 88, will of Adella R. Densmore, first case; will of Eliza H. M. Lord; No. 28, will of James Smith.

Searching the Scriptures.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Maine Farmer notices an increased demand for the Bible at the bookstores and a more general study of the Scriptures in all the towns where Col. Ingersoll recently lectured. Perhaps even Bob has his mission.

Real Estate at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By order of Robert C. Embree and Benjamin F. Dos Passos, Executors of the estate of Thomas W. Strong, deceased,
METUCHEN, NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTRY SEAT known as "WOODWILD," consisting of a two-story and cellar concrete dwelling and outbuildings AND 35 ACRES of land. Photographs can be seen at the Attorney's or Auctioneers' office.

Also 35 ACRES in rear of above tract, with farm buildings, and 45 PLOTS OF 1 ACRE EACH, adjoining "Woodwild," which will be sold separately.

FARM OF 72 ACRES, including about 16 acres, mostly woodland, with farm buildings, known as "FAIRVIEW," within 1¼ miles from Metuchen Depot.

Also 4 ACRES of meadow land on Raritan meadows.

2 BLOCKS, comprising 31 lots and 3 cottages, near Metuchen Depot.

NEWARK, N. J.

308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 326, and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor St.,

2½ and 3 story frame houses.

OCEANVILLE, NEW-DORP, S. I.

480 LOTS, between New-Dorp Station and New-York Bay, opposite George W. Vanderbilt's place.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Executors, 145 Broadway, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.
By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
59 Liberty St.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
In the Improved Part of
PALISADES PARK, N. J.
About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Title reserved for a short time. Prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address

A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and home-seekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—ONTEORA, Catskill Mts.

Gentleman going to Europe will sublet furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, in Onteora Club grounds; 5 minutes' walk to clubhouse; superb view; $400 for season. W. D. STARR, 313 West 75th St.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT —A fully furnished house on Miantonomi Av., near Broadway; ample grounds and stable; rent moderate; apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 103.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as resettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the City of Dallas in Dallas County, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company, or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the chartered and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any bidder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, and in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that a cash purchaser would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be delivered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or otherwise plainly marked thereon by the purchasers by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court from any person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said Fred. H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
ap29-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, 220 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,350.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, 225 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 253.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,580; on prior mortgage, $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry B. Twombly, referee, 780 Third Avenue, west side, 43.10 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 18.10 by 76, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,576.50; on prior mortgages, &c., $23,139.61.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, 520 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.4, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.8 4-5 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,570.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 256 to 270 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 125 by 84.9 by 125.1 by 68.7; also, strip in rear 125.1 by 15.11½ by 125 by 12.1½, with right to lane between the two parcels, eight five-story brick and stone dwellings. Due on judgment, $58,210.

Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lewis Street, said point being one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Lewis Street and Seventh Street, and running thence southerly along Lewis Street, along the remaining front part of said lot number five (5) and part of said lot number six, (6,) seventeen feet one and one-half inches to that part of said lot number six now or lately belonging to George Downing; thence running westerly along said Downing's line parallel with the north line of said lot number five, sixty-eight feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number six; thence southerly, along the rears of parts of said lots numbered six and five, seventeen feet to the northwest corner of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of Nicholas Schureman, deceased, to Elijah Crawford; thence easterly, along the north line of that part of said lot number five conveyed as aforesaid to the said Elijah Crawford, seventy feet six inches to the place of beginning. The partition between the house on the lot herby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof being a party wall. The said premises being now also known as number 211 Lewis Street, and formerly known as 209 Lewis Street.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1895.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
O'SHAUNESSY & KIELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HENRY SIDENBERG, plaintiff, vs. MARY AMANDA WHITE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, between the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, commencing and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running northerly and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches in depth on either side, and being the same premises or part thereof conveyed by James Selby West to Henry Hughes by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 524 of Conveyances, Page 520, on September 3d, 1849.—Dated New-York, May 3, 1895.

PETER L. HALPIN, Referee.
CHARLES F. EASTWICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land,